THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

EARTHQUAKE.

APPALLING AND FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY.

Peru, Chile and Ecuador Visited.

Twenty Cities and Towns Destroyed.

Thirty-two Thousand Lives Lost.

$300,000,000 00 Property Lost.

Heavy Losses of United States Government.

Volcanic Eruptions Threatened.

Horrors, Scenes and Incidents.

From the New York Herald, 13th.]

By the arrival of the steamship Guiding Star from Aspinwall, we have received full particulars of the terrible earthquake in Peru, Chile, Ecuador and along the west coast of South America, on the 13th of August. The scenes depicted by our correspondents are of the most appalling character.

PaRT.

Eight Cities Destroyed—Great Loss of Life Two American Men-of-War Lost—Report from the Interior—Lima and Callao safe

LIMA, August 22, 1868.

On the 13th inst. this unfortunate country was visited by the most terrible earthquake that ever has stricken horror in men's hearts. At half past five o'clock on that day, in the cities in the southern portion of the republic, a fearful noise was heard, which fortunately served as an alarm, and enabled many people to flee to the nearest elevation. A few moments after the earth commenced to move visibly, and the motion continued for four or five minutes, when the shock became so severe as to destroy buildings constructed of the heaviest stone and cement.

All along the southern coast the sea was terribly agitated. First the waters in the different bays and harbors rose to a tremendous hight, and immediately following came an enormous tidal wave, which, in the ports not having sufficient elevation to resist the water, destroyed the towns and carried the shipping, in some cases, half a mile in shore, and left them high and dry on the mainland. In the memory of man no earthquake so general and so devastating in its effects has occurred, and Lima, to-day, is but an assemblage of terror-stricken and weeping people.

Arequipa has ceased to exist. This famous city, of thirty-five thousand inhabitants, built of the strongest granite and of the lava from the neighboring volcano, now is a thing of the past. It has absolutely been reduced to fragments. The strength of the buildings gave time for the population to make a hurried escape to the hills and plains in the vicinity, and the loss of life is estimated at about three hundred. All of the soldiers in hospital, and the prisoners confined in the jail were unable to flee, and were consequently crushed by the falling masses. Time has passed away the town known as "fighting Arequipa," the Virginia of Peru and the mother of Presidents. This loss has been acutely felt in the capital, since the number of persons from the destroyed city sojourning in Lima is very great, and in the excitement and terror of the situation, the names of the dead and wounded have not been received here. Far more terrible has been the shock than that of Lisbon, many years ago, since this, in place of destroying one city, has ruined many, and has caused a whole country to lament and mourn.

The town of Arica, one of the most important ports of the republic, is also only to be remembered. This town, which contained nearly twelve thousand inhabitants, was visited at the same time by the same terrible phenomenon, and not one house is left standing. Here, as in Arequipa, the noise and premonitory symptoms of the calamity gave the people time to seek some place of safety, and by this providence only five hundred lives were lost.

The bay rose like a waterspout, the vessels moored there necessarily parting their anchor chains, and then, as at St. Thomas, a great tidal wave was formed, which, forty feet high and roaring like a whirlwind, precipitated itself on the devoted ships and carried them far into the mainland.

The United States storeship Fredonia was capsized, and lost all its officers B. Dyer, second lieutenant; D. Organ, master; J. G. Cromwell, purser's clerk; Mr. Sinclair, secretary to the commander, and Mrs. Dyer, the wife of the lieutenant, with twenty-seven sailors. The Fredonia had nearly $1,800,000 worth of naval stores on board, which, of course, were entirely destroyed. In fact the ship was broken into fragments before she reached the land, and only those officers who were, fortunately for themselves, on shore were saved.

The United States steamer Wateree, Commander J. H. Gillis, was carried half a mile on land and, although not seriously injured, is considered by the captain in his official report as lost to the service, the difficulties of getting her to the beach being almost insurmountable. On this ship only one man, a sailor, was drowned. Lieutenant Commander Johnson, of this vessel, was on shore endeavoring to save his wife and carrying her in his arms to some place of security, when she was struck by a portion of a falling building and instantly killed.

The Peruvian corvette America was carried on shore and is much in the same condition as the Wateree. The America lost her three chief officers with thirty sailors and marines.

The American merchantman Rosa Rivers, the English ship Chanarcillo and the French bark Equarde were totally lost.

The great force of the upheaving of the waters of the bay set these vessels all adrift, with the exception of the Wateree, she dragging her anchors, and for several moments they were in incessant collision.

As I said before, all the edifices in this town were completely destroyed, and among them was the Customhouse, containing more than four millions of dollars' worth of goods, all of which, of course, shared the same fate.

Commander Gillis, after the disaster, endeavored to supply the wants of the people, liberally dividing with them the limited amount of provisions at his command, and aiding the efforts of the populace to ameliorate their condition. His conduct is very highly spoked of by the authorities, and by his exertions many lives have been saved. Dr. Winslow, of this ship, and Dr. Dubois, of the Fredonia, especially distinguished themselves.

The towns of Iquique, Moquegua, Locumba and Pisagua are also reduced to ruins. In the first named the rising of the sea destroyed more lives than did the earthquake itself at other points; over six hundred persons were drowned, and now people are perishing from the want of water.

The damage done is immense. The custom houses of Iquique and Arica have been totally ruined, and more than eight million dollars' worth of property destroyed in them alone.

The loss of life is estimated at one thousand eight hundred in all of the points definitely heard from.

This morning an express has arrived from the great mineral province of Huancavelica, and reports that all of the cities of that department are reduced to a shapeless mass. We are waiting anxiously to hear from the southern cities of Puno and Cuzco, for the movement appeared to come from that direction, and in all probability they have suffered the same horrible catastrophe.

The reports of the condition of the sufferers are terrible. A famine is threatened, and the government here, as well as private mercantile houses, are busy preparing to dispatch vessels freighted with all necessary articles. Admiral Turner, in the United States flagship, Powhatan, sails to-day for Arica, to aid our unfortunate sailors there, and has generously offered to convey all the material possible that the Peruvian government may wish to send. The different guano companies have come forward and subscribed $500,000 to aid the sufferers. Congress will soon make appropriations for the injured, and although the calamity is terrible for the moment, it will certainly give employment to many persons who, while idle, only think of plunging the country into civil war and killing by powder and ball those whose lives seem destined to be sacrificed by a higher and more fearful power.

On the 13th inst. we also felt in Lima the most severe earthquake experienced in Peru for eight years. The duration of the movement was about three minutes and a half, and the shock, instead of following the usual vertical motion, appeared to be lateral, and consequently was regarded as all the more dangerous. The aspect of the city during the movement was truly exciting. Every one in Lima, at the first coming of the shock, always seeks the protection of an arch, or the threshold of a door is selected as a safe refuge, and, on this occasion, those favored spots were speedily occupied. In an incredibly short space of time the great public plaza was filled with frightened men, women and children, all, as if by common instinct, all assumed a suppliant position—every one on their knees—and the air resonant with the shrieks, lamentations and petitions, addressed principally to heaven; the houses shook visibly and the high towers of the cathedral swayed to and fro like a ship's mast in a storm. The great length of the shock was particularly alarming; but fortunately no damage took place in this city; but Callao, the unfortunate, the bombarded, pest-ridden, revolutionized city, suffered terribly. The earthquake was felt severely there, and the people, remembering the great calamity of 1755, hastened to place themselves beyond the reach of danger. At ten o'clock at night the sea commenced to become agitated, and shortly after that hour a tremendous wave burst over the line of houses edging the shore, and in some cases completely gutted them of their contents. The panic was extreme. Not one thought was given to the preservation of property; but all endeavors were directed to personal safety. Yet no lives were lost. Throughout the night the sea continued thus, and the ships were swung in all directions by the force of the different currents. Several vessels collided, but no damage of importance took place. The men-of-war and steamers left the dangerous neighborhood of the bay, and proceeded out to sea, waiting for daylight and quiet.

The next day passed quietly, but Callao was doomed to suffer still greater misfortunes. During the night fire was discovered proceeding from a hotel situated in the center of the business portion of the town, and despite the unremitting labors of the troops, police, fire engines sent from Lima, and of the citizens, the conflagration was not overcome until fifty-seven houses and stores had been utterly destroyed and a loss of a million and a half of hard dollars inflicted upon the unfortunate victims.

The effect of the earthquake along the immediate southern and northern coasts has been very severe. The Chinchas and the cities of Ica and Pisco, on the adjacent mainland, were handled roughly, and in fact more than forty houses were overthrown. The number of lives lost at that place will not exceed twelve. All the churches in the capital are thronged with persons praying for the Divine mercy, and the almost entire population of Callao have left their homes and are seeking safety in this city.

The business houses of Lima have lost very heavily, owing to the destruction of their branches along the coast. The house of Sym Gibbs & Sons lose more than $1,000,000.

The government estimates the damage done to cities and private property at $300,000,000.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE TERRIBLE EARTHQUKE—THE LOSS OF THE WATEREE AND FREDONIA.

LIMA, August 28, 1868.

Although the recent earthquake was very terrible in its effects along the coast and in the interior towns of the South, yet Cusco and Puno, the great Indian *metropoles* of that region, escaped unharmed. We have received intelligence from those places, and although the shock was felt, yet no damage ensued. It is known that the force of this earthquake extended as far south as Tacanuco, and in Chile, and north about one hundred and fifty miles from this place.

So many theories are discussed concerning the origin of this catastrophe that the Peruvian philosophers cannot fix upon a definite point from whence to argue. None of the numerous volcanoes in the southern portion of the republic are active; and it is difficult to locate the source of a movement that is felt at La Paz, Bolivia, that casts a huge wave over the southern parts of Chile, together with those of Callao and Arica, and finally destroys the town of Arequipa, more than one hundred miles from the sea. All the reports given to the *Herald* in my last letter have been corroborated. The cities of Arequipa, Arica, Moquegua, Iquique, with the large towns of Sama, Locumba, Nasca, Ilo, Chala, Mollendo, Pisagua, with a large number of smaller ones, together with a great many isolated villages, caseis, and factories, are entirely destroyed—by entirely is to be understood that the ruin is complete, and those buildings not demolished by the shock received such rough handling as to cause their immediate destruction necessary. The loss of life and property cannot now be correctly estimated, nor will it until the exact investigations and surveys be made by the parties appointed by the government here for that purpose. It is roughly conjectured that more than three hundred million dollars' worth of property has been destroyed, and that more than two thousand persons have perished from the effects of the catastrophe.

The evil disposed portion of the community are taking advantage of the consternation which reigns supreme to commit all descriptions of crime and outrage. A party of robbers penetrated into the city at 7 o'clock a night or two since, and entering some grocery shops in the very heart of the town boldly commenced their work of pillage. In this they were surprised by the police, and a lively musketry engagement ensued, in which the robbers, though prevented from carrying off any booty, came out victorious, killing two of the police and making their escape. Several incendiary fires have occurred, doubtless started by some ruffians who desired to attract the attention of the public to one quarter of the town while they rob and murder in another. It is understood that Col. Balta has expressed his determination to inflict severe punishment on these malefactors, and he has given orders to the police to kill as many as possible in any combats which may take place, as the laws of Peru allow no capital punishment.

The details of the loss of the United States ships Fredonia (storeship) and Wateree have been communicated to your correspondent by one of the three surving officers of the former. The two vessels were lying at anchor in the bay of Arica when the first signs of the earthquake were noticed. Of course the consternation on board was very great, and after the shock of the movement on shore had disappeared, the captain, doctor and paymaster of the Fredonia went in a small boat to land desiring to learn the fate of their friends and acquaintances, and offer the services of the ship. Just then the tremendous upheaving of the bay took place, and the Fredonia, parting her anchor chains, was at the mercy of the currents, and after driving wildly around in circles for some moments was dashed literally to pieces on a reef. Nothing of the vessel was saved, and the twenty-seven men composing her officers and crew, together with Mrs. Dyer, the wife of the lieutenant in command, were all lost.

The Wateree, more securely moored, dragged her anchors and was swept by the great tidal wave four hundred and fifty yards inland, about two miles north of the ruined town. There she now lies, between the two hillocks of sand, apparently waiting for the waters to restore her to her accustomed element. It will be impossible to extricate her from her situation, and the Admiral is hopeful only of saving her battery and stores. The ship was very slightly injured and lost only one man, a sailor.

The United States steamers Kearsarge, Nyack and Powhatan are at Arica, endeavoring to save something from the Wateree. The Kearsarge was the first provisioned vessel to arrive at Arica. She came from Coquimbo.

INCIDENTS OF THE EARTHQUAKE AT CHALA AND ICA—ARA—A BRITISH VESSEL WASHED OVER A CLIFF.

COBIJA, August 21, 1868.

On the 16th of August I was staying in Valparaiso, where the air had lately been so hot and oppressive that a volcanic outbreak was generally anticipated. That same day information reached us that the sea had invaded both Concepcion and Topre, two ports in the South of Chile, doing considerable damage to the stores and dwelling houses and occasioning several shipwrecks. Toward evening of the 17th I left Valparaiso in the steamer Paita, for Callao. On the 19th, about two o'clock in the afternoon, we arrived in Caldera, and here letters from up North came to hand, which filled us all with terror and consternation. The whole west coast, as far as information was then reaching, had experienced a terrible earthquake, and in many places had been submerged by the gigantic sea wave. Cobija, Arica, Islai, Mejillones, Iquique, Ilo, Pisco, Pisagua, the Chinchas, and Chala are said to have all been more or less suffering. The brother of one of our passengers came on board and congratulated him for being safe and sound. His business had been entirely destroyed. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Santiago has escaped destruction as by a miracle. She was coming down from Callao, and on the afternoon of the 15th found herself in the port of Chala, wrecker her captain writes as follows:

"We were safely anchored in the bay, when suddenly a shock was felt which made us all believe we had got upon a rock. The passengers, terrified, came crowding around me and wanted to know what was the matter. The next moment our craft shook and twisted as if it had been made of india rubber, and almost at the same time we were thrown off our feet and felt to the deck. I was just asking our agent to come along with me and take a glass of brandy and water to recompose himself, when our cabins were snapped asunder like thin wire, and the receding water carried us out to sea. We had sufficient steam up to make an attempt at escape, but the next moment an enormous wave swept us resistlessly towards the shore, and threw us clear over the cliff into the channel beyond. Not till then did we succeed in making our escape, which was truly a miraculous one. Arica is in ruins, the waves cover Chala, a small part of Iquique only has been saved, and nobody knows how far north the devastation may reach, as no news has yet arrived from Callao.

Having gone on shore in Caldera, we soon met refugees from the North, among others a German photographer from Arica, who had been there at the time the catastrophe occurred and lost all his property. The town council of Copapo was collecting provisions to succor the sufferers, and the United States steamer Kearsarge was getting ready to proceed north. At Iquique, where all the condensing machines had been destroyed, great scarcity of water was said to be prevailing. Caldera also had experienced some heavy shocks and most of the inhabitants were on the way to the mountains. Nothing serious, however, occurred. The German photographer related the following:

"On the afternoon of the 13th, shortly after 5 o'clock, I was busy at my house developing some pictures, when several shocks of earthquake were felt in rapid succession. My Chilean assistant, sharing the terror nearly all of his countrymen have of volcanic outbreaks, rushed into the street and I was about following him to induce him to return, when the earthquake became so violent that a sensation akin to giddiness overcame me. Having reached the street I felt the ground moving under me as if I had been afloat. From that time I remember but little. I just recollect the falling of the church steeple at the moment I arrived on the market place. I clambered up over the fast falling houses, and, the roaring waters behind me, made straight for the mountains. It was the most perfect picture of the flood you can imagine; my hair was fairly standing on end. Everywhere lamentations and despair. Mothers seeking their little ones and wives without their husbands. Everybody was glad to escape safe and sound, for all around the most frightful mutilations might be witnessed. On the mountains near the coast we spent a wretched and anxious night, terrified by the ever recurring shocks of earthquake, of which we counted more than thirty. Next morning nothing was to be seen of our dwellings. The town was one great heap of rubbish; not a single street could be recognized. All I saved out of my property was a riding-whip, which chance returned to me. At the time of departure on board the English steamer, thirty-seven dead bodies had been discovered.

Having taken in a considerable amount of coal and as much water as we could to assist the people in Iquique we again went to sea late in the evening.

IMMENSE LOSSES AT IQUIQUE—THE GREAT SEA SURGE.

COBIJA, August 21, 1868.

Early this morning we arrived in Cobija, where we met the Chilean war steamer Covadonga. We have not yet arrived upon the scene of disaster, for Iquique we passed in the night. Nevertheless, we are in possession of reliable information from that place, for several of its former inhabitants came on board and the Chilean Commander went thither but yesterday, having taken up some provisions. Three fourth parts are in ruins, many lives lost, and hunger and thirst general. The loss of one single German house (Gildmeister & Co.) amounts to $400,000. In Iquique the earthquake took place seventeen minutes past five, lasting four minutes and twenty seconds before it experienced the least interruption. After this the sea receded about three-quarters of a mile, so as to leave the island facing the town entirely dry. In this manner an enormous wave was formed, which presently advanced against the shore like a wall. It rose to the height of fully sixty degrees, and came in a southwesterly direction, breaking down and scattering everything that came in its way.

HEAVY ORDNANCE SWEPT INLAND OF THE FORTS—SICKENING SIGHTS AMID THE RUINS.

ARICA, August 22, 1868.

We have the effects of the earthquake before us. The sight defies description. Arica, which, so to speak, but yesterday numbered seven thousand inhabitants, is to-day one vast heap of ruins, and a beggared multitude is standing helplessly on the beach. So thorough has been the work of destruction that the very owners of houses are unable to find the spot where they once stood; so terrific has been the force of the convulsed waters that they have swept away the heavy cannon mounted on the island battery, and thrown them high up the shore, where they now lie buried in the sand. Four vessels, of which two are splendid war steamers, are high and dry; the Fredonia (United States steamship) was lost with all hands but two, while the brig Chanarcillo lost eight men. The launch of the America was lost, with forty-two lives, while the United States steamer Wateree lost but one. Railroad rails, cars, machinery, gun carriages, household furniture, baby linen, chests and barrels, dead animals and mutilated corpses were lying about in chaotic disorder. The stench was sickening. Here also the first and most fatal shock took place shortly after five, and was speedily succeeded by the rising of the sea, which overstepped its accustomed limits by at least fifty feet. More than three hundred lives have been lost. Tacna and Arequipa also, the latter a town of the interior, numbering upwards of forty thousand inhabitants, have been terribly visited. The shocks are even now continuing, though feebly. To the earthquake was soon added a general conflagration, and what the fury of the elements spared was destroyed by the drunken and infuriated rabble, who broke open every store and liquor keg. A town after having been sacked does not present a spectacle nearly so horrible as the one before us; yet a few flowers were still blossoming in a half-buried garden, that bore witness to the care its former owners had bestowed upon it. Everything had fallen as it had been left. I could not help being deeply impressed by what I saw. Letters, checks and merchandise lay scattered everywhere, the intoxicated guards protecting property but indifferently. As far north as information reaches rushes the destruction. Its extent cannot be judged till we arrive at Callao.

ACCOUNT BY AN EYE WITNESS AT AREQUIPA.

AREQUIPA, August 15, 1868.

At about four minutes past 5 p.m., last Thursday, a slight movement of the earth was noticeable here by persons who chanced to be seated; there was no rumbling. In about eight to ten seconds more the movement became strong enough for persons not seated to notice. This movement gradually increased in strength until, after about thirty seconds, pieces of timber began to fall from the houses. In about a minute all were satisfied that a great earthquake was at hand. Then began a terrible rumbling, similar to the noise of an avalanche. Every one ran to the open spaces. It seemed as if the earth was about to open. The earth shook and every structure swayed to and fro from north to south. It seemed in my own house as if the walls were about to meet and smother us. In about three minutes the soil shook so that it was almost impossible to hold one's feet. The strongest buildings began then to cast off stones, bricks, pieces of wood, etc., and the weakest began to fall, almost all of them level with the ground. In about five minutes from the first movement the whole city was enveloped in clouds of dust and darkness, and resounded with the crash of falling buildings. There is not one house left standing in Arequipa. The only church tower left is that of Santa Catalina, but it like the cathedral will have to be pulled down. Santa Domingo church is down to the ground. The Portal de Flores is all down, as well as all the surrounding blocks. Nearly all the inmates of the prison and hospitals perished. Many persons are known to have been crushed to death in the streets.

We are now living in a tent on the river bank. No one dares go to town, as the shocks still continue to bring down what little is left standing. They occur at intervals of half an hour each. This evening some of the shocks have been very violent. So far there have been about seventy-six shocks up to eight p.m. The river Paucarpata has changed to three colors, which makes us believe that the volcanoes are at work. Everything is confusion, and the cries and lamentations that we hear are heartrending. Thus the work of the Arequipenos for three hundred years has been destroyed in a few minutes; it will take five hundred years to do the same work over. The *debris* of the Jesuit's Church was buried to a distance of one hundred yards.

The picture presented by our desolate city is sad indeed. God grant that our fears be not realized, for Mount Misti is vomiting lava, clouds of smoke and quantities of mud, and darkness hides its belching from our view. We hear the constant noise of falling rocks and earth, and the river is impassable, owing to its black color and sulphurous odor.

ECUADOR.

THIRTY THOUSAND LIVES LOST AND A NUMBER OF TOWNS DESTROYED.

GUAYAQUIL, August 26, 1868.

On the 16th of the present month there occurred in the provinces of Pichincha and Imoabura, a tremendous earthquake, unequaled in the history of Ecuador. The towns of Ibarra, capital of the province of Imbabura, San Pablo, Atuntaqui, Imantad, etc., are in ruins. Where Cotacachi was is now a lake. In Ibarra, Otovalo and Gotacachi, almost the entire population has perished. In Quito the earthquake and its effects have been proportionately less, but the buildings are so much injured that the slightest movement will throw them down.

There are already in ruins the church and convent of San Augustin, the two churches of Senora del Carmen, the towers of the cathedral of San Marcos, the college of San Luis, etc. The towers of the other churches, the government palace and many private houses have been all cracked, and are momentarily threatening to fall to pieces. The towns adjoining Quito, as Peruche, Puellaro, and Cachuyanjo, have almost entirely disappeared. The number of deaths in Quito has, fortunately, been very small, but in other towns it is calculated that not less than 20,000 perished. The few who are left unINjured in these places have been unable to assist those remaining alive or dying under the ruins, and have been obliged to fly from the stench of the dead bodies, which commenced to putrify and invest the atmosphere.

Letters from Quito bring dates to the 19th, up to which time the earthquake continued at intervals of a few hours. It has been impossible yet to obtain data as to the cause of the terrible phenomena. Some attribute it to the volcano of Aguilongo and others to Cayambe.

The news which has been received in Guayaquil up to the sailing of the steamer has been forwarded under the influence of great fright, and probably may not be quite correct. The next steamer will convey fuller accounts, but they may be even worse, for in Quito nothing was known of the fate of the neighboring towns, either of Ecuador or Colombia.

The venerable patriot Theodore Gomez de la Torre, was saved in a most miraculous manner in Ibarra. There scarcely a soul was left alive, but he escaped sadly injured. His brother Francisco was equally fortunate, but Don Jose Marie, their brother, perished with all his family. Senor Valenzuela, Minister of Colombia, remains in Guayaquil, having resolved not to continue his journey to the interior at present. In Guayaquil the earthquake was felt at various times between the 13th and 16th, and another at a later date, but it did no damage. The first lasted forty or fifty seconds, the direction being from East to West and the movement regular and slow. It is expected that there has been immense damage done in Esmeralda.

A letter from Quito states that a terrible earthquake had, at twenty minutes past 1 a.m., on the 16th inst., convulsed that republic, resulting in the complete destruction of Ibaburo, Ibarre, Otavalo, and Cotocachi. The loss of life was estimated close upon 30,000. Quito had been more tenderly dealt with, although it had been shaken considerably and some twenty lives lost. The populace had deserted their dwellings and were living in tents in the squares and open spaces about the city.

THE SHOCK AT QUITO—CONSTERNATION OF THE INHABITANTS—DEATH OF MOST OF THE WEALTHY CITIZENS.

QUITO, August 19, 1868.

At twenty minutes past one o'clock on the morning of the 16th inst. a violent earthquake occurred in this capital. The churches and public buildings have suffered considerably, being for the most part in ruins, and the private dwellings are seriously injured. The greatest consternation continues to pervade all classes, as since the 16th there have been repeated shocks, more or less intense, and few dwelling houses are considered to be safe. The inhabitants are congregated in and about the large squares, into the middle of which they rush on the slightest alarm. Most of the principal families have fled the city, and have gone in a southern direction, where the effects of the earthquake were least felt.

The news from the north of the Republic is more dreadful. The towns of Ibarre, Otavalo, Pinicho and Antonio, etc., with nearly all the haciendas (farms) in the province of Imbabura, have been completely destroyed, and the number of deaths is computed at between twenty and thirty thousand. No such earthquake has occurred in America during the present century, with the exception of Mendoza in 1861.

In consequence of the repeated and constant oscillation of the earth, and the consequent insecurity of the dwelling houses, I have with my family taken up my quarters in a tent in the middle of the square. It is not yet ascertained the number of deaths here, as the ruins have not yet been cleared, but fortunately they are not considered to be many. The volcano which has caused these disasters is believed to be the Cotopaxi, situated in the province of Imbabura, at about fifteen leagues, as the crow flies, from Quito. We have already heard of the death of the members of most of the rich families of Quito.

THE SHOCKS AT TALCAHUANO AND TOME—DESTRUCTION OF WO TOWNS BY THE SEA.

VALPARAISO, August 17, 1868.

Since my last communication we have received very startling news from the South. Talcahuano, a flourishing port on the southern coast, has been nearly swallowed up by the sea. At 9 o'clock on the night of the 14th inst., three earthquakes were felt very sensibly, and the second of these agitated the sea to such an extent as to cause it to rise and sweep in a great wave over the town. the damage done will amount to $300,000. At the approach of the sea the inhabitants, panic-stricken, fled to the hills and adjacent eminences, and from thence witnessed the destruction of their property by the invincible enemy. In a few moments the waves retired to their old position, but half the town was carried away and the remaining portion rendered almost uninhabitable. Provisions and stores of all kinds for the sufferers are pouring into the town.

In Tome the same phenomenon took place; the town, however, being somewhat higher than Talcahuano, did not suffer as great a damage. In Valparaiso a heavy sea swept toward the shore, but fortunately caused no injury whatever. The port of Constitucion suffered similarly to Talcahuano; several small coasting vessels were driven on shore and five men drowned. The town was not greatly damaged.

In the unparalleled earthquake which visited the South American republics of Chile and Peru, commencing on the 12th ult., the destruction to the shipping and the loss of life in several of the harbors along the coast was dreadful in the extreme. Some of the vessels were totally destroyed and their officers and crews either killed or drowned.

The united States storeship Fredonia was totally destroyed, and all hands, with the exception of five, were lost. The lost vessel was at anchor in the bay of Arica when the tremendous convulsion occurred. She belonged to the South Pacific squadron, was a ship of six guns and 500 tons burden. She was purchased by the United States Government in 1846, and has been employed as a storeship for our navy in the Pacific for a number of years back. She was formerly stationed in the harbor of Valparaiso, but some time since was ordered to Callao, where she was made the depot for receiving supplies for the squadron. The Fredonia, as previously stated, was at Arica when the earthquake which caused such destruction occurred.

The following are the names of those who were aboard the Fredonia at the time she was destroyed: Oliver Cromwell, J. M. Hunt, Rudolph Bergsteeke, Nicholas Schravesand, George Bender, Charles White, Sylvester Huggins, August Muller, Simon Janne, John Lambeck, John Smith, William Kreu, Henry Hasenburg, William Peterson, Richard Murray, Charles Haderborn, Jacob King, Peter Johnson, Henry Johnson (the latter were brothers), Henry Voss, Henry Sillen, Hans Holm, Charles Shoemaker, John Hickens and Benjamin Dyer and his wife.

The names of those who were saved, they being, fortunately, on shore at the time of the disaster, were: George W. Doty, W. N. Williams, F. L. Dubois, Charles Leville and August Jansen.

The United States vessel Wateree was also in the bay of Arica at the same time, and, although not destroyed, she has been driven such a distance on shore by the sudden rise of the water that it is questionable if she can be got afloat again. This vessel was a side-wheel steamer of fourteen guns, constructed of iron, and was 974 tons. She was built at Chelsea, Penn., in 1865, was launched on the 12th of August of that year, and ranked third rate. She sailed for the Pacific Ocean April 8, 1864, and has been attached to the United States squadron in those waters ever since. Only one of her crew has been lost. The following is a list of her officers, all of whom are well: Jas. H. Gillis, Commander; M. L. Johnson, Lieutenant Commander; Ezra Leonard, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant; Samuel Belden and Alfred Weston, Acting Masters; O. White and John Braun, Acting Ensigns; John Mack, Mate; George F. Winslow, Passed Assistant Surgeon; R. L. Billings, Paymaster; James P. Sprague, First Assistant Engineer; Robert B. Hine, Second Assistant Engineer; Boyce Wilson, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and J. Wyckoff Lyons, Acting Third Assistant Engineer.

The Peruvian steam corvette America is situated pretty much in the same condition as the Wateree, the tidal wave which destroyed the Fredonia having carried her on shore. All her officers and crew have been either killed or wounded.

Killed.—Commander M. J. Reyes, Lieuts. Carlos Herrera and Demetrio Ferryros, Surgeon Manuel Roman, and thirty of the crew.

Wounded.—Second Lieut. J. M. Videla, in the spine; Enrique Rojas, marine, leg fractured; James G. Whitehead, third engineer, foot broken; Emuleans Nino, marine, dislocation of the foot, and twenty of the crew.

SPIRITS.

The Shade of Lincoln at the White House.

Correspondence Baltimore Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, September 7, 1868.

It appears that the "spirits" will not down, even at "Executive" bidding, but have again invaded the White House, and this time the audience chamber of the President. Under the escort of Col. Tom Florence, the editor and proprietor of the *Constitutional Union*, Mrs. Daniels, the Boston medium, visited the Executive Mansion a few days since and sought an interview with his Excellency. Col. Tom is himself a first-class spiritualist, and he was but too happy to present the fascinating medium to Mr. Johnson. His card, as usual, was talismanic, and the President's mahogany door soon opened for the admission of the gallant Colonel and his companion. But no sooner was the door again closed than the President was startled by the well-remembered horse-laugh of the "late lamented Lincoln," with the words from the lips of the entranced medium, "Let him laugh who wins." What could it mean? There was no mistaking the laugh, the manner, the expression. Col. Florence swears it was Lincoln's own laugh, and the President recognized it, and was dumb with astonishment. "Let him laugh who wins," said the "Martyred President;" and his coarse, good-natured laugh again rang through the Presidential mansion. What did it mean? Ah, there's the rub! Mrs. Daniels explained not, but said Mr. Lincoln wanted to have a long talk with President Johnson on important matters of State, but would seek another opportunity when the President was less occupied with official duties. Before leaving Mrs. Daniels was presented with a magnificent bouquet, in partial remuneration, perhaps, for the thrilling souvenir she had left of "the great martyr."

PARIS.

Gossip of the Great City by Gamma.

Special Correspondence N. O. Picayune.]

PARIS, August, 1868.

Abbe Domenech says in his History of Mexico: "An Imperial crown might have seduced the Archduchess Charlotte, but it was no silly ambition which instigated her to push her husband into this scheme. History has its reserves, and should touch only on public matters. Therefore I shall be silent about the real causes of this ambition, which was warranted by the feverish activity of a noble intellect and an ardent nature, seeking an outlet in the career of a great enterprise." A good deal of inquisitiveness is felt to discover what these real causes were. A daily newspaper gives this explanation of them: During the voyage Archduke Maximilian made to Brazil, in 1859, he contracted a dangerous disease. He was unskilfully treated by his physicians, and he lost forever his virility. His teeth became black, and his throat became seriously affected. Nothing which could be done was able to arrest the progress of the disease, which contrived to undermine his life all the time he was on the Mexican throne. The consequence of this disease was to make Archduchess Charlotte virtually a widow at the age of twenty. Her bleak home, hopeless of all change, made her plunge into ambitious schemes. What a strange history that of the Mexican Empire is!

The French Empress gave her husband quite a pretty reception on his return to Fontainebleau from Chalons. On his arrival he took her hands and kissed her, and took the Imperial Prince in his arms and kissed him, and shook hands with all the Empress' retinue. She gave a large dinner party, engaged the Empress' Dragoons to execute a torch march—that is, a march in which each horseman carries a torch, which produces a very fantastic effect, especially when the march takes place by the side of water and on the margin of woods. Her entertainment ended with fire-works.

An earthquake's shock has been felt at Bellevue and Meudon. A good many houses near the Meudon station were cracked.

M. de la Guerronlere has been sent on a secret mission to Belgium and Holland.

Herr Wagner, the composer, is said to have promised Princess de Metternich to prevent the King of Bavaria from playing second fiddle to Prussia. It is doubtful whether the king would keep his promise, as he is about to be married to the Czar's daughter, Archduchess Marie, a child just fifteen and marvelously beautiful.

Mlle. Courbet, sister of the eminent artist, has married M. Eugene Reverdy.

The Emperor's household sent out last year 24,534f. 20c. of telegrams; the Observatory, 193,743f. 30c.; Minister of Public Instruction, 400f.; Minister of the Marine, 194,816f. 40c.; Minister of the Interior, 774,498f. 70c.

While the French Emperor was at Plombieres he refused positively to receive anybody. Princess Troubetskoi (Mlle Tagliori's daughter) and her husband were extremely desirous to be presented to him, and pressed, through every channel, to gratify her wishes. The Emperor decided, on the eve of his friends went to the station with the Princessa as she was leaving, and in reply to her bitter complaints about the Emperor's want of courtesy, he said: "Dear Madam, you were wrong to proclaim so openly your sympathy with the Emperor; if, instead of going to him as he walks about, you had feigned never to see him; if after having sing for two weeks the praise of Henry or Ledru Rollin, (no matter which) you had let him see he had won you to his party, then the chances are he would have received you; or it instead of wearing lace and diamonds you had put on a homespun dress and a peasants cap, and declaimed poetry like Dorothee, you would certainly have been received." Dorothee is an ugly old peasant woman, near Pomloieres, who greatly amuses the Emperor by her frantic doggerel.

The Minister for Public Instruction has sent Mons. Hippeau to America to examine the organization of public instruction in the United States.

Prince Napoleon and wife set out for Eaux Bonnes in a few days.

It is said the Sultan gave Prince Napoleon a ring worth 200,000f—doubtful.

Mons. Laurent de la Charriere is dead. He was elected from 1861 to 1865, and political editor of *Le Constitutionelle* and *Le Pays* from 1865 to 1868.

At Fontainbleau, a few days since, a man went up to the Emperor and grossly abused him for having caused his ruin; he was arrested and proved to be a madman who had gone crazy in consequence of loss of money.

An interview between the King of Prussia and Emperor of Russia has taken place at Schwalbach.

The King and Queen of Denmark go to St. Petersburg in a few days on a visit.

The Empress of Austria is on a visit to her father at Garatshausen, Bavaria.

In Belgium, races of carrier pigeons are extremely popular, and the honors paid successful pigeons. A recent Belgian paper says: The pigeon which obtained the first prize at the Rome competition was escorted yesterday, in great pomp, to Ougree, its native place. The Choral Society of Ougree came to Liege to meet it, and accompanied it on a steamboat back to Ougree. The Choral Society sang the most brilliant and varied pieces during the whole voyage. A brilliant reception was given the fortunate bird, which seemed quite surprised at the honors paid it.

The Sultan has decreed the establishment of an observatory at Constantinople.

Berezwski, who fired on the Czar when the latter was in Paris, has reached Nouvelle Caledonie. He was cordially greeted, and the people looked upon him rather as a martyr than a criminal. He was offered clerkships in merchants' offices, but he soon proved himself too stupid to fulfil any but the merest mechanical duties, and he was necessarily abandoned to them.

A duel has taken place at Compiegne, between Messrs. Feuillant and Jolivet. The quarrel arose out of a stupid dispute at the Bal des Canotiers, at Croissy. They fought with pistols. Mons. Jolivet was severely wounded in the abdomen.

Duke de Gela is about to marry M'lle Menabrea, daughter of the Italian Minister.

Mons. de Dompierre d'Hornoy is dead. He was a grand nephew of Voltaire.

A medical man, who has been studying the different alcoholic drinks served to thirsty people, says: "Absinthe is prepared by distilling sprigs of absinthe, angelica root, etc. This mixture appears simple. You have heard of Prussic acid, which instantly kills any animal touched by it? Pour six drops of prussic acid in a quart of water, take another basin and pour six drops of absinthe in a quart of water. Throw into both basins some live fishes. Those thrown into the basin with absinthe will die four times sooner than those thrown into the basin containing prussic acid."

One may love more than once, but not the same person.

Decorum is the modesty of vice when it is not the modesty of virtue.

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Irving Block, 254 Second St., Memphis, Tenn.,
Will receive, per Barque "A. G. Jewett," from Bordeaux, a full stock of
FRENCH BRANDIES, WINES, ETC.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
"YANNISSEE" AND "WESTMORELAND" WHISKY,
AND HAVE ON HAND A FULL STOCK OF
Bourbon, Robertson County and Other Liquors.
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Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1; *each subsequent insertion* 50 *cents per Square.*

Advertisements in Want or Rent column, 10 cents per line each insertion.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence, on Public Events, solicited from every part of the United States.

AINSLIE, KEATING & CO.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18, 1868

For President.....HORATIO SEYMOUR
For Vice-President.....FRANK P. BLAIR.

TENNESSEE.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

For Congress.....JOHN W. LEFTWICH.
For Elector.....W. W. VAUGHAN.

TO OUR READERS.

We transgress to day a rule we had laid down for our guidance in the editorial management of the APPEAL, never to obtrude upon our readers, to the exclusion of a general variety, any very long articles. But the all-absorbing character of the recent and terrible earthquake in South America, and the interesting particulars of the Masonic gathering in St. Louis, must be our apology. We hope that, as evidences of our intention (to the extent of our space and means) to keep them fully posted in the current history of our time, they will be acceptable to our friends, to whom we return our sincere thanks for many evidences of favorable regard, such as we had scarcely a right to hope for.

THE NEWS.

There is another Schuetzenfest in progress at New York.

Gail Hamilton is said to have become reconciled to Ticknor & Fields, with whom she quarrelled.

Elder C. K. Marshall, of Shelbyville, Ky., has become pastor of the Christian (Disciples') Church in the same place.

Ben. Holliday & Co. have taken the contract to construct the Oregon Central Railroad. They intend to prosecute the work with energy.

The Ku Kluxes, so-called, of the South, are to be their phantoms, stalking in phantom masks and uniforms, through phantom brains.

After the adjournment of Congress the President will visit New York, and afterward Tennessee, where he will remain during the interval of Congressional adjournment.

The Grant and Colfax regiments, brigades and divisions of Cincinnati had a big time, on Tuesday night, over the supposed Radical victory in Maine. "Whistling to keep courage up."

A man named Abraham, and his wife, have been arrested at Indianapolis, Indiana suspected of being the murderers of the man and his wife, whose bodies were found in the woods, partly charred, a few days ago.

Rev. Mr. Platt, formerly of Petersburg, Va., and latterly of Louisville, last Sunday preached his first sermon as Rector of Trinity Church, New Orleans, where he takes the place of the present Bishop of Georgia.

Three men, supposed to be the murderers of Thomas P. Skinner, at Independence, Saturday evening, were arrested on Sunday, on the canal, near Cleveland. Their names are Robert Butterfield, Lew Davis and one Carrington.

Mr. Sothern, the actor, has received a handsome benefit in Manchester, and at the close of the first piece made a very humorous speech, in which he announced his intention, after fulfilling his engagements, of revisiting this country and the many dear friends he had in the States.

The Pall Mall (England) *Gazette*, of last Tuesday afternoon, has a leading article on the prospects of peace or war. It says that in every capital of Europe the belief that a great and immediate war is impending, grows daily, and that the best informed men expect it to break out before the end of the year.

The telegraphic accounts of the terrible earthquakes on the western coast of South America, created much excitement in London. The commercial world is eager for full details of the loss of life, property and shipping, and the arrival of mail reports is looked for with deep interest.

The international congress of working men, at Brussels, Belgium, closed on Tuesday evening last. A resolution was adopted advising workingmen to abstain from their trades during the war. An address was adopted calling on working men to oppose war, refuse countenance to assassinations, and use their efforts to educate the poor.

The Chattanooga *Republican* chronicles the fact that Mr. Hunter, Clerk of the Chancery Court of Harrison county, was struck with lightning on Saturday last, and so severely injured he is not expected to recover. Two gentlemen with him at the time were slightly shocked.

Gen. Sherman writes to Gen. Hunt, of Colorado, that the people of Denver can have all the fighting with Indians they want. He says the Indians are too many for the regular troops, and wants the settlers should collect and defend their own property, leaving the regular troops to go after the Indians.

There will positively be a meeting of Congress on the 21st inst. Messrs. Morgan and Schenck have made the call, as per instructions of the Republican majority, and in urging attendance on the part of members, suggest that there is no necessity for any general legislation, and that those who meet will only be required to provide for a further adjournment, probably to the 21st of October.

The loss by the burning of the printworks of the Gloucester Manufacturing Company is over half a million dollars, insured, mainly, in Eastern companies. The main building destroyed contained nine print presses and about 40,000 pieces of finished and unfinished goods. The works were running, to their full capacity, producing 12,000 pieces of goods a week. The establishment was the third largest in the country engaged in making madder prints, and employing over 300 hands.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Wednesday publishes the full and complete details (disgustingly enough, too,) of the seduction and murder, by procuring an abortion, of Georgiana Ridgway, the daughter of a poor, but honest and industrious couple, residing at Madisonville, which never crossed one of their daughter's condition until called to witness her death. The seducer is not to be heard of, as usual in such cases.

A dispatch from Albany, N. Y., dated Tuesday last, says: "By the inundation of Friday night and Saturday, three bad breaches were made in Champlain canal, on Twelve-mile Level, north of Fort Edwards, the repairing of which will occupy four days. Also a large breach on Sixteen-mile Level. The towpath on both levels is damaged extensively. Another bad breach occurred at Fort Edwards; the waste weir and culvert were washed away, and 200 feet of the bank washed out to the depth of twenty feet below the canal bottom."

A Miss McKeegan poisoned herself on Tuesday at Chattanooga. She died in twenty minutes after taking a dose of Cyanuret of Potassium. Cause supposed to be "misplaced confidence." The young man (seducer) is described by the local editor in this lugubrious verse:

"'Tis the midnight hour, and the dead have power,
Over the Wronger now.
He's tortured and torn by the crown of thorn
That fell from the Suicide's brow."

In the case of Beverly Clarke, charged with being engaged with ten others, in a conspiracy to defraud the Government in the Post-office Department, Commissioner Osbourne held, in New York, on Wednesday, that the overt act, although committed by another one of the conspirators in Detroit, bound all of them to the crime, making them liable to trial, and he accordingly ordered Clarke to be committed for trial in the Eastern District of Michigan, in default of $5,000 bail.

By Telegraph.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, September 17.—In the House last night a petition was presented from merchants of the city, praying that commissioners be sent to Washington to look after Nova Scotia interests in connection with the reciprocity committee appointed to prepare a resolution on the subject.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, September 17.—A correspondent of a New York paper, who was sent to bowling green to investigate the alleged outrages on Union men in that neighborhood, as telegraphed to Northern papers, arrived here yesterday. He reports having conferred with leading Radicals, who averred that the stories of fear and intimidation are false in every particular.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, September 17.—The barque Clough, of Black river, went ashore twelve miles last Tuesday night. All hands lost except Richard Reed, second mate. Names of lost, J. S. Reed, captain; Geo. Derrick, first mate; Catherine Sullivan, stewardess; Chapman, Beer, Fitzpatrick, Lane, Lake, sailors. Bark, Berlin, reported ashore 25 miles east, laden with coal and salt.—Insured in Boston, $8,000. Scow, Lone Star, ashore, Black river.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, September 17.—The express robbers were again before the police commissioner today. Dan Thompson was discharged, and he then gave evidence which went to show that the robbery was planned with the co-operation of the express messenger, and that there was no violence used, and that the officers was simply embezzlement, which is not extraditioned.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, September 17.—The Legislature met in extra session. Mr. McCraw, Speaker of the House of Representatives, having been appointed Chancellor, resigned his position. Mr. G. T. Harrington, of Mobile, was elected Speaker without opposition.

Gen. Howard is in the city. He was invited to a seat in the House, and was to address the members at eight o'clock yesterday evening.

A. G. V. Smith sent in a short message. It related almost entirely to the duty of providing a registration law.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 17.—The Internal Revenue Investigation case was before U. S. Commissioner Guetmann to-day, when Mr. Courtney stated that at a recent official interview at Washington, arrangements had been made to have some high-toned legal gentleman associated with him in the prosecution of this case. Mr Courtney said he intended to prosecute the case to the end, no matter whom it might compromise, but he requested a postponement until his assistant was selected by the Attorney General. The case was postponed until to-morrow, although the counsel for Mr Harlan and Mr. Smith desired immediate procedure.

Several additional charges of forgery and fraud being made against Martin, Judge Darling to-day refused to admit him to bail.

VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, W. VA., September 17.—The largest political demonstration of the campaign here, was held by the Democracy to-day. At an early hour the streets were thronged by mechanics, farmers, and working men from Eastern Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, who formed a procession miles in length. After parading the principal streets the throng assembled on the Fair grounds and were addressed from two stands by Gen. Hendricks, of Penn-sylvania Hon. S. F Carey, and Senator Thurman of Ohio. The Germans were addressed by Hons. of the Cincinnati *Volksfreund* and Judge Lee. Henry D. Mallory, of West Virginia, and Freivinkel will follow to-night.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, September 17—Judge Cooley, of the Sixth District Court, to-day, in the contested election case, dismissed the suit at plaintiff's cost, and delivered an opinion, that where the election is ordered by a military commander, previous to the adoption of the present Constitution, by virtue of Congressional authority, the decision of a military commander in respect to such election is not subject to the revising power of the courts of the State.

Gen. Longstreet yesterday visited the Legislature, which invited him to a seat within the bar. A recess was taken to receive him, when a general introduction occurred of the members and a number of colored women who were on the floor of the House.

ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, GA., September 17.—The Senate has passed the measure giving the State aid to the Georgia Air Line Railroad. Mr. Higgins (Republican) voted in favor of the bill, but counted the legality of the Assembly, since so many members had been turned out. He said that equal rights, civil and political, had a great deal to do with the present cry in regard to the State credit. Two Senators have been sworn in to fill vacancies occasioned by the expulsion of two negroes who were declared ineligible. The House is still engaged in discussing the bill prohibiting negroes from serving on juries.

The Senate to-day took up the message of the Governor regarding the action of the Senate in declaring the seats of colored members vacant. The Governor protests against the action of the Senate as unconstitutional and in opposition to the spirit of the Convention which framed the state Constitution under the reconstruct on acts, and claiming that the electors were judges of the qualifications of persons elected to represent them.

The House to-day passed, by a vote of 101 to 19, a substitute to the jury bill, which places grand and petit juries on the same footing, and permits none but intelligent and upright men to act as jurymen in the jury box.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, September 17.—At an election of officers to-day of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, the following persons were elected: James M. Austin, of New York, General Grand High Priest; Robert S. Bruns, of South Carolina, Deputy Grand High Priest; Wm. Hacker, of Indiana, General Grand King; Martin Collins, of Missouri, General Grand Scribe; John McClellan, of Massachusetts, General Grand Treasurer; John D. Caldwell, of Ohio, General Grand Secretary; Isaac Gause, of California, General Grand Captain of Host; Orlin H. Miner, of Illinois, General Grand Royal Arch Captain.

The following were elected officers of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templars of the United States: W. D. Gardner, of Mississippi, Grand Master; J. Q. A. Fellows, of Louisiana, Deputy Grand Master; Gen. Carnes, of Ohio, Grand Generalissimo; Geo. W. Belle, of Secort, Grand Captain General; John Fuzzel, of Tennessee, Grand Senior Warden; H. C. Munger, of Kentucky, Grand Junior Warden; John Simmons, of New York, Grand Treasurer; John D. Caldwell, of Ohio, Grand Recorder; Alfred C. Ring, of Pennsylvania, Grand Standard Bearer; Wm. Barrett, of New Hampshire, Grand Sword Bearer; Thomas W. Chandler, of Georgia, Grand Warden.

Quite a large number of Knights Templars left for home to-day, and the remainder will probably leave to-morrow.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, September 17.—The registration of voters for the forthcoming parliamentary election, which will commence about the 15th of November next, is being prosecuted with great diligence throughout the British Isles. In many places women formally demanded that their names be placed on the lists of voters on the ground that they possessed the property qualifications prescribed by the reform bill; and the legal aspects of the question as well as the extent of the movement, have excited much public interest on the subject. Over six thousand claimed the right to be registered in Manchester alone, and their applications were urged in an able speech before the registry officials by Miss Lydia Becker. After argument on both sides of the question, the claim was disallowed. Similar proceedings took place in other towns, and in some cases the question has finally been brought before the Judges of Westminster. They have overruled the application of women to be registered as voters, on the ground that an amendment to the reform bill which was proposed in the House of Commons by Mr. Mill to substitute the word "person" for "man," was rejected. By this action the House confirmed the intent and purpose of the bill in this respect.

Telegrams from Yokosama, July 26, announcing active military operations on foot, but give no details.

Sheve Ali has been crowned Ameer, at Cabool.

EDINBURG, September 17.—Sir Robert Napier has arrived here and been tendered the freedom of the city.

PARIS, September 17.—Rio Janeiro advices state that Brazil apologized for the detention of the United States gun boat Wasp.

The Emperor was enthusiastically received by the troops at Lavernasan.

OTTOWA, September 17.—Patrick Blakely, one of the accomplices in the Scott murder, is said to be insane. Bail will probably be accepted for Eagleson, Enright and Murphy, the other accomplices. Whelan must strongly protests that he did not shoot McGee, but knows who did. It is expected he will make a full confession before long.

The *Times* contrasts the political canvass in Great Britain with that in the United States. In both cases electors are chosen. Here in England there are many contests upon men and principles, and the result is a confused rubbish in which not one sound is heard above the rest. The canvass thus far has been peaceful, even negative, but the eight weeks remaining before the elections may warm the contest now so quiet. The *Times* dwells on the viorence of the Presidential fight, and calls a general election in America a carnival. The people may be serious and interested, but they allow most eccentric and grotesque characters to represent the whole people, which does them some injustice, but less harm than is generally thought.

Benjamin Moran, Secretary of the American Legation, has gone on a special mission to St. Petersburg. He also carries dispatches to the American Embassy at Berlin.

Mr. Bancroft, American Embassador at Berlin, is traveling in South Germany.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 17.—Blackley's resignation as collector of Internal Revenue has not yet been accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury. He has not entered the Bureau since his return from New York, for business purposes.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. Horace Capron, has completed arrangements for the exchange of cereals, seeds, medicinal and other plants with various institutions and several governments of different divisions of the globe.

Senate chamber and hall of representatives are nearly ready for occupation. Winter furniture has been replaced. About six members are in the city. The impression prevails at the capitol that there will be no quorum on Monday.

LOUISVILLE, September 17.—The *Journal's* special says Senator Harlan said that there was no doubt that a quorum would be present in both Houses on Monday.

Wade and Colfax will be here the last of this week.

The Paymaster General reports the expenditures for the army for the fiscal year at sixty millions, and for reconstruction at two millions.

The Grant and Colfax clubs in this city brought their influence to bear upon Schenck and Morgan, to induce them to recommend the meeting of Congress, which they did against their better judgment, being unreservedly in favor of adjournment to the list of October.

The Controller of the Currency will resign shortly, on account of ill-health.

Messrs. Morgan and Schenck advise Commissioner Rollins to yield half the appointments of supervisors to Secretary McCulloch, and it is thought that he will acquiesce.

There is considerable indignation here on account of the removal of the physician of the poor in the Fifth ward, who was unfortunately a white man, and the appointment of a "man and brother" to fill his place.

Carpet-bag members of Congress are arriving here in anticipation of the meeting of Congress, and the second-class boarding houses are filling up.

A proposition will be submitted to Congress to deprive Maryland of one electoral vote on account of disfranchising the colored people, which action the Radicals contend will be in accordance with the fourteenth constitutional amendment.

Gen. Stout, chief clerk of the Patent office, has sent in his resignation, and James S. Grinnell, of Massachusetts, has been offered the position.

Circular letters have been issued by Departments of Interior and of Justice of the North German Union, in conformity with a recent treaty with the United States, instructing officers that no action must be taken against the former subjects of the German Confederation for unauthorized emigration, who were to produce proof having become naturalized American citizens.

The Internal Revenue Collector at Greenville, Texas, asks for 500 mounted troops to enable him to collect revenue from distillers and others in his district, who threatened to murder him and his assistants if they attempt to make seizures for non-payment of taxes.

The Secretary of the Treasury has postponed the operation of stamp duties of distilled spirits until the 21 of November, and the stamping of tobacco, snuff and cigars until the 2d of November.

A letter from Mexico says Rosecrans will be cordially received there.

FREEMASONRY.

Triennial Gathering of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

Description of the Procession and its Material.

Grand Banquet—Speech of Gen. Albert Pike.

The Grand Encampment of the United States, and the Triennial Session of the Grand Chapter, now being held in this city, and which were inaugurated yesterday by a very striking public display, and splendid festivities, at the new Masonic Hall, constitute an event in which a vast number of people throughout the country are deeply interested. In St. Louis history it is also no mere passing incident, and hence we shall devote a considerable space to a report of that portion of the proceedings of a public character.

THE OBJECT OF THE TRIENNIAL GATHERING.

The object of the triennial gathering of the Grand Encampment of the United States and the Grand Chapter is simply to take into consideration such necessary measures as may be deemed for the general benefit of the Order throughout the United States. For the information of some of our readers, we may state that the Grand Encampment is the legislative body of the Knights Templar and the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, or Capitulary Masonry. These Masonic bodies are of great importance in the Order, and their triennial assemblies, in their general influence and results, are significant in character. The last assembly of the Masonic bodies took place at Columbus, Ohio, three years ago.

ARRIVAL OF DELEGATIONS.

It was generally anticipated that the Grand Encampment of the United States and the Triennial Session of the Grand Chapter for 1868 would be of greater magnitude than upon any previous occasion. This anticipation has been fulfilled. The number of Masons now in attendance is larger than at any similar assembly which has ever taken place before in America. There are delegations from nearly every State in the Union, and in many instances the delegations are unusually large. Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Washington, Michigan, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Tennessee, Virginia, New Hampshire, Ohio, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Mississippi, Arkansas, Nebraska, Alabama, Louisiana, New Mexico, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana are all represented.

THE DAY OPENED

most auspiciously. The sun shone with genial warmth; a fresh breeze was stirring; the sky was clear, and perhaps the best of all the streets were almost entirely free from dust and mud. As early as six o'clock the Sir Knights of the St. Louis, Ellwood and Ivanhoe Commanderies assembled at Freemasons' Hall in order to escort several large Commanderies who were to come by rail and boat.

With the assembling of the brethren of the "Mystic Craft," there came together such a crowd as is rarely seen on Seventh street. It seemed at one time as if considerable delay must ensue in forming the lines of the escorting Commanderies in consequence of the pressing in of the people, but the movements of these bodies were not seriously interrupted, and the lines were formed easily.

APPEARANCE OF THE PROCESSION.

If the Masons desired to stamp their public display with distinctive characteristics, they succeeded. We have seen a good many processions of late, some larger than that of yesterday, but none at all similar to it. We have seen a long line of firemen, accompanied by the blare of bands, and while the sight was inspiring and thrilling, its significance was unmistakable, and appealed to feelings easily understood. So with the majority of public processions, their history is in simple language, and we can comprehend them at a glance. In that of yesterday, however, there was a certain impressive uniqueness, and it became the more attractive because a shade of mystery mingled in its meaning. The uniforms were half military, that is sufficiently so to suggest military ideas, and yet there was something present that gave the pageant an aspect peculiar in itself. It seemed as it were a display of civic chivalry united with something of a deeper significance and more earnest in nature. Sneer as some may at secret societies, there is a dignity of antiquity about Masonry that compels respect even from those who merely regard it as a curiosity of human history. Because of this, perhaps, the moving Masonic array which passed through the streets yesterday, was not only attractive to the eye, but suggestive to the mind. As the Commanderies went by in steady march, with the silken an satin banners swelling on the wind, the eye would catch here and there a golden inscribed Latin motto, speaking some noble and virtuous sentiment; or a device curious in itself, and yet suggesting the strange blending of the intellectual and the practical in the pervading spirit of Masonry. On the swell of the music the mind was half inclined to grow meditative in a surging city street, and seek in the historic past the interpretation of the present. Coming down, however, from the inner meaning to the mere external appearance of the procession, we may say that it was really fine and striking. The marching of the Knights was capital, and the long line had that beautiful undulation peculiar to a column of regular soldiery in motion. The dark coat and pants, white belts and plumed hats, made a grand appearance when a lengthy view of the procession was obtained. Then, too, the spectacle was made "splendid with swords," for nearly every Knight carried his bloodless, but beautiful Masonic weapon, emblematic of a spiritual rather than a carnal warfare. The bands were remarkably good, and their music accompanied the march most fittingly. The procession was one which looked magnificent in a street vista, but which also would bear a near inspection. The uniforms were elegantly finished and remarkably handsome, and, as to the Masons themselves, we think the remark we heard upon the street so often yesterday expresses a truth: "A finer looking body of men never marched in procession in St. Louis." It would seem as if in admission to the Knights Templar attention was paid to physique. The majority of those in line yesterday were men of fine stature and personal appearance. It was, in fact, mainly a procession of intelligent and cultivated gentlemen, and they carried themselves well.

Along the route the crowds of spectators were immense, and, in reference to display and appreciation by the public, the Masons can congratulate themselves upon their procession. The line of march terminated at the Masonic Hall, and we will repair thither and ask our readers to accompany us.

ARRIVAL OF THE PROCESSION AT THE HALL.

Instinctively the crowd felt the tread of the approaching battalions, and gathered in masses about the magnificent Masonic Temple at the northwest corner of Seventh and Market streets. Looking northward about noon along the far vista of Seventh street, one saw at first only the pavements and the balconies, the windows and the doorways, crowded thick with waiting citizens. By and by the low, resonant roll of drums swept down the crowded ways, swift, jubilant, passionate; then the full bursts of harmonious bands; and then the plumed *chapeaus* and the scarfs and regimentals of the marshaling Knights, with swords at a "carry," came into view. "They are coming," was the low, suppressed cry of five thousand voices, and fair faces came to the windows as the bearded ones went back, and fair hands shook out a rain of handkerchiefs.

As the head of the procession reached the Hall it halted, the foremost band taking position further towards Walnut street and deploying upon the cleared pavements between Market and Walnut. Then came the loud cry "Attention," and the Commanderies redressed their ranks, took proper intervals and waited. At the proper command the ranks were formed in open order, facing inward, with plenty of room for the carriages and drilling battalions to march between. "Draw swords," and there came the long, swift rattle of scabbard and blade, and then the glittering line sparkled with steel. Banners with talismanic mottoes rested above the waiting Knights; and to the grand music of that grand old air "Hail to the Chief," and from the far rear there rode in open carriage to the front the Grand Commander of Missouri and Officer of the Line, George Frank Gouley. Other distinguished Knights and officers of the Grand Encampment followed also in carriages, and when they arrived at the Hall the carriages halted long enough for the occupants to dismount, when they passed on beyond the entanglements of the crowd, up the broad stairway.

After the carriages had all passed by, the rear Commanderies closed their ranks again and marched up to the hall two deep, the bands playing unceasingly. As they reached the head of the line the order came ringingly, "Present," and the swords rose in a storm of steel overhead; the plumed *chapeaus* were lifted; the banners drooped low and gracefully, and thus into the arched doorway the defiling Knights marched through.

At last all but the St. Louis Commanderies had entered the capacious hall; the music ceased at intervals and finally died away in lingering cadences; the crowd dispersed slowly and with evident reluctance; the Knights began to lay off uniforms and group themselves upon the streets; hurrying waiters passed to and fro preparing for the grand banquet of the night; the Marshals stabled their gallant steeds; the glittering swords were returned to glittering scabbards; and with much happy talk and from the scene of a splendid triumph, the Knights retired for a little rest from the first half of the day's beautiful pageant.

THE BANQUET—GEN. PIKE'S SPEECH.

The hall in which the banquet was held was the large one, running the entire length of the new and elegant Masonic building, and situated on the second floor. It is one hundred feet long and eighty-seven feet wide. Three long tables ran its entire length, and abutted upon the music stand at the extreme western end. Between the tables were broad avenues for the deploying guests to arrange themselves after they had marched leisurely down, two abreast. Banners were upon the walls everywhere; evergreens were twined fancifully and gracefully upon all the pillars; and four magnificent chandeliers, slit in every burner, gave a great flood and harmony of light.

The tables are described as gorgeous and beautiful, and laden with the thousand good things in wines and solids, such as the bounteous West produces in profusion. The arrangements for dinner were ample and complete, and the whole affair passed off delightfully. We make room for the speech of Gen. Albert Pike, as follows:

Companions! Have you ever realized until now as fully as you do now realize the true meaning of that word companion? We generally think that while we call a Master Mason brother, we only call a Royal Arch Mason companion—which simply means one associated with us, perhaps for the day—in the day's work; from whom we separate at night without a care whether we shall see him on the next day or not, or into whatever paths fortune may take us on the next morning. Is that the meaning that Masonry attaches to the meaning of the word "companion?" If that is the meaning, if that has been the meaning that you and I, and the rest of us have heretofore given to the word companion, it seems to me that to-night, in this glorious assemblage, the Royal Arch Masons from all the States and Territories of this great Union, must have learned that there is a different meaning to the word companion from that which we have heretofore attached to it.

When she whom we love; when she whom we loved in our youth, placed her little hand in ours, and at the altar, in the presence of the mother of God, pledged her faith to us, that she would "love, honor and obey" us all our life, she became our companion through the thorny ways of life. [Applause.] When out in the great desert, through which many must pass, she became our companion, sharing with us the hardships and privations of the journey, and when the sun beat down upon her, and the fever of the desert consumed her, she became our companion, and when the cool breeze of evening came, she became our companion through the journey

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—One of the finest Residences in the city of Memphis, surrounded by shade and ornamental trees, and has attached to it stables, carriage house, servants' rooms, and all the latest improvements, will be leased on long time. Apply to HANSON & SWINGLEY, 15 Union street, Lee Block. sep18 1w

FOR RENT.—The ADAMOUR PLACE, formerly occupied by Edmund Orgill, at the junction of Madison street and Pigeon Roost road. The house is pleasantly situated, with flower yard and shrubbery attached, contains eight large rooms with closets, etc. There is an A No. 1 stable on the place, good cutthouse and fine garden spot. Apply to JOHN T. WILLIAMS, of Orgill Bros. & Co., 313 Front street. sep16 2w

FOR RENT.—The Three-story Brick Residence, No. 126 Court street. Apply next door. sep15 1w

FOR RENT.—STOREHOUSE, No. 11 Union street, (Lee Block), 194 feet deep—now occupied by the firm of Swarts & Co. Also a Basement and offices in the Knickerbocker building, Nos. 13 and 15 Madison street. Apply to WM. RICH & ROBSON HUNT. sep8 1f No. 1 Union street.

FOR RENT.—That large and commodious WAREHOUSE, known as E. St. Apperson & Co.'s, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, for rent low to a good tenant. The Lessee will receive the patronage of the undersigned.

E. M. APPERSON & CO., sept2 1m 258½ Front street.

FOR RENT.—The large COTTON SHED of Wormeley & Pickett, on Mud son street, extending through to Court; also the spacious Store and Cellar No. 37 Adams street. Possession given immediately. Apply to WOARMELEY, PICKETT & CO., au9 37 Adams street.

FOR RENT.—Up-stairs, No. 19 Jefferson street of two Rooms suitable for offices or sleeping rooms. Apply at Appeal office. mh1

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Beautiful, shaded and choice Building Lots, fronting on favorite residence streets, either cleared or with fine forest trees—very low. W. A. WHEAT, Jr., Agent Mrs. Col. Preston, No. 6 Bethel Block. jy22 2m

FOR SALE—PATENT RIGHT.—The Patent Right of a newly invented "Lock Guard" for any State in the Union can be secured by application to the undersigned. It is useful, and will pay active men who engage in its sale. One is now at this office, where those interested can inspect it. Address SAM SHLOSS, Appeal. aug12

SUBURBAN LANDS AND RESIDENCE FOR SALE, on Easy Terms.—My lands, 4 miles east of the city, are for sale, on terms to suit purchasers, for cash or on any time—from one to ten years, and in any quantity—from 5 acres to 500. My residence, with from 14 to 28 acres land, will be sold at a great bargain, for cash, or on the usual terms. Apply to myself, on the premises, or to Royster, Freeland & Co., my agents, in the city. N. M. TREZEVANT. jel7

Land for Sale.

300 ACRES, more or less, of good rich timbered unimproved land, on Raleigh and Cuba Road, on Big Creek, Shelby county, will be offered at private sale, for cash, until Monday, September the 28th, when, if not sold, the same will be sold at public auction at the Circuit Courthouse door in Memphis.

Apply to THOMAS T. RALSTON, Executrix of John Ralston, deceased. Big Creek, or M. D. L. STEWART, Memphis. sept1d

WANTS.

WANTED. A respectable woman, without a child, for a White Nurse. A white woman preferred, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply at No. 40 She by street, east side. s 16 1w

WANTED—By a competent man, a situation as Book-keeper or Salesman—a Cotton and Grocery house preferred. The applicant has been engaged in business in Memphis for twelve years. The best of city and country references given. Address T., care J. M. Keating Appeal office. sel

WANTED.—A situation as Book-keeper by an experienced business man and thorough accountant. Address B. C., Appeal office. au20

WANTED.—By an accomplished Southern lady a situation as Teacher of the Piano and Singing in a private family or young ladies' seminary. References of the highest respectability given. Address L. M., care of Mrs. Betsy Tennet, No 80 Second street, Memphis. au 9 2m

AGENTS WANTED.—Campaign Lives of SEYMOUR AND BLAIR and GRANT AND COLFAX, beautifully colored Steel Portraits, Flags, Badges. Everything to fire the times; every voter wants them. GOODSPEED & CO., au16 1m Memphis or New York.

WANTED.—5000 bushels DRIED APPLES AND PEACHES. Highest market price paid at C. A. ECKELS & SON'S, 344 Front street between Union and Gayoso streets. au21 6w

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID.—County Warrant, No. 1393, dated April 18, 1868, payable to my order, for nine Hundred and Fourteen Dollars, countersigned by John Longe, June 9, 1868. Parties are hereby notified not to trade for the same, as payment has been stopped. ANDREW RENKERT. sep17 3t*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Furnished Rooms with Board, at 161 second street. References required. sep6

NOTICES.

Notice.

BY mutual consent, the partnership heretofore existing under the style of MOON & GEOGHEGAN, No. 2 2 Front street, is this day dissolved. R. A. Moon will continue the business at the old stand, and C. T. Geoghegan will retain an office at the same place, representing the house. Lewis Geoghegan, of Greenville, Miss., Father of the parties will settle up the outstanding business of the late firm of Moon & Geoghegan. R. A. MOON, sep15 1w C. T. GEOGHEGAN.

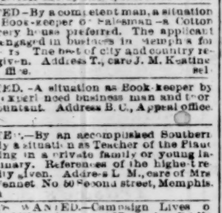
Notice.

I HAVE a good EIGHTY SAW PRATT GIN, which I will sell cheap. I refer to Messrs. Galbreath, Stewart & Co. A. WRIGHT, sep5 1f

Notice.

I HAVE two beautiful and well improved Plantations in Lee county, Ga., within three miles of the city of Albany, bounded by one of the best railroads in the State, and a fine Level and Commodious Dwelling in the city, which I will gladly sell or exchange for other property, nearer to me. A. WRIGHT. ap18

INSURANCE.



W. H. MOORE, AGENT,
4 1-2 Madison Street.
je21 3m

Liberal Conditions. Equitable Rates Prompt Settlements.

THE GEORGIA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Columbus, Ga. Incorporated 1859.

Paid in Capital.....$350 000 00
Assets January 1, 1868.....416,280 87

$20,000 IN BONDS DEPOSITED WITH the Comptroller of Tennessee. Blank forms furnished, and all inquiries promptly answered, on application in person or by letter.

JAS. F. ROSEMAN, Pres't. D. F. WILCOX, Sec'y.

W. H. MOORE, Agent,
4 1-2 Madison street,
Je21 3m Memphis, Tenn.

CINCINNATI.

JOHN DUBOIS, JAS. S. AUGUR, W. H. WILLIAMS

DUBOIS & AUGUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
PLANTATION SUPPLIES,
47 Race Street, Cincinnati.
sep9 3m

BROKERS.

WM. H. TAIGG, J. T. PIGOTT, WM. M JOHNSON

WM. H. TRIGG & CO.,
Bankers and Exchange Dealers,
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
BOONVILLE, MO.

REAL Estate bought and sold, Taxes paid, Titles; Loans negotiated upon Real Estate Security; Collections upon all accessible points made upon favorable terms, and proceeds promptly accounted for. sep18 6t WM. H. TAIGG & CO.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office---No. 13 Jefferson Street.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily, except Sunday	3:40 p.m.	3:55 p.m.
Freight, (North Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; South, Monday, Wednesday and Friday)	4:15 p.m.	7.00 a.m.

Take effect Sunday, August 16, 1868.
A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY Gen. Ticket Ag't. au16

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail (daily)	6:20 p.m.	12:30 p.m
Through Express	10:40 p.m.	11:30 p.m
(This train does not leave Saturdays.)		
Corinth Accommodation, daily, (except Sundays) at		6:00 a.m
Somerville Accommodation daily (except Sunday)	8:25 a.m.	5:10 p.m

Railroad Time is 20 minutes faster than city time.
Ticket office, 278 Main street and at Depot.
W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line

	DEPART.	ARRIVE
Day Express, R. R. time	8:30 a.m.	2:45 p.m
" City time	9 10 a.m.	
Night Express, R. R. time	3:15 p.m.	5:30 a.m
" City time	2:30 p.m.	

HUMBOLDT ACCOMMODATION.
Leave Memphis, Railroad time.....4:30 p.m
" City time.....4:10 p.m
Arrive.....9:30 a.m

Ticket offices No. 257½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.
SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Hereafter individual bills of any Employee of this paper will not be allowed as an offset against accounts due us. And no bill will be paid unless contracted by our authority.

AINSLIE, KEATING & CO.

CITY SUBSCRIBERS

Are requested to report any irregularity in the delivery of the APPEAL at the Counting-room. Carriers will be supplied with certificates authorizing them to collect weekly.

ED. J. MANSFORD,
Supt. Circulation.

IT DIDN'T FREEZE yesterday, but came very near it.

NOT a State case of interest in the Justices' courts yesterday.

THE "STEAMERS" were out exercising yesterday evening.

THE NEW HOTEL is to be called the Peabody House.

FRANK SALTALAMACHIA'S new house under Commercial Hotel.

THE boatmen will have their grand regatta, to-morrow, at Mound City.

TARPAULINS for sale by Passmore & Co., 250 Second street. sep17-3t

MASON'S DEPOT is to have a grand political rally and barbecue on the 26th instant. More anon.

THERE WAS a meeting at the Stillman Hall last night, Orville Yerger, Esq., and Capt. James Bachman making speeches.

MAJOR SYKES is about removing his residence to this city, where he will practice law in copartnership with Judge Scruggs.

WE ARE indebted to Messrs. Church & Co. for a bottle of "Violet Commercial Fluid," which we have tried and find the best ink that we have ever used.

GERMANTOWN, following suit of the other thriving country towns, gave a grand Democratic barbecue and rally on Saturday last.

WANTED an entry clerk, good references required. Apply by letter with specimen bill to MAX, 239 Second street. sep16 3t

THE INDUSTRIAL CONVENTION at Jackson, Miss., meets on the 10th of October. Delegates will go thither from Memphis and Nashville.

STRAWS show the way the wind blows. In addition to our column of "conversions," we present the following as specimen bricks of the vote in November—for which we are indebted to M. E. Caswell, artist, Council Bluffs:

Vote on	Sam's Grant
Str. Dunnegan, upper river, Sept. 10,	39 20
Str. Sucker State, " 12,	44 21
Council Bluff & St. Jo R R. " 12,	21 20
Str. Marmie City, Cairo up, " 15,	21 4

FRANK SALTALAMACHIA'S new house under Commercial Hotel.

SOME MISUNDERSTANDING having arisen among our merchants as to the nature of the discussion which occurred at the last meeting of the Agricultural Society, in relation to Capt. Harding's mission, from Big Creek, we would respectfully refer them to the report of that meeting as published in the APPEAL of Wednesday.

SQUIRE KIERNAN yesterday heard the cases of John Burke and Barnard Riley charged with snatching a pocket-book from James Mulvey, on the 24th of last month. Burke was discharged, there being no evidence to implicate him, but Riley was put under $2,000 to answer at the next term of the Criminal Court.

COMMON SENSE—Medical men prescribe Texas Tonic Syrup in their private practice. Planters, without number, use it on their plantations. It has been introduced into thousands of families. Everywhere it is indorsed as one of the best cures for fever and ague that is known. Texas Tonic Syrup is rapidly taking the place of every similar preparation that has heretofore been used in the South and West. For sale by all druggists

WE HAVE received a communication from a subscriber at Cedar Chapel, Tenn., discontinuing his paper, and giving as a reason therefor that he could not get it until it is *two weeks old.* He uses the following strong language about our postal arrangements: "Your postmaster at Memphis has a set of fools, drunkards and thieves in his employ as agents on the roads." While not willing to indorse literally what our correspondent says, we would like to know the reason why such complaints come to us by the dozen daily. Can Col. Gist answer?

THE MEMPHIS AND SELMA RAILROAD. The attention of those interested in the above project is respectfully called to the following notice:

MEMPHIS, September 17, 1868.—The business men and property holders of this city are hereby notified that the committee, consisting of Messrs. Alder, Greenlaw, Stratton, J. J. Murphy and Newton Ford, appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to raise funds for the pre liminary survey of the Memphis, Holly Springs and Selma Railroad, will call upon them to-morrow, the 18th, and it is hoped that a liberal response will be had to this most important enterprise.

A HORRIBLE OUTRAGE, a portion of the particulars of which we have heard, but to subserve the ends of justice, refrain from publishing what was committed a few nights ago in Mississippi. A band of men, whether white or black is not known, but disguised and masked, took from the plantation on which they were at work, two inoffensive, honest and faithful Conservative negroes, and shot them to death. One of the victims was a mute, and is represented as having been all that a faithful servant should be, and the murder of both is an unmitigated and infamous outrage sincerely hope that the perpetrators may be brought to justice and punished to the full extent of the law. We understand that an officer of Gen. Gillem's staff is now in the city, investigating the affair, and as soon as possible we will give the details to the public.

FRANK SALTALAMACHIA opens his new bar room on Monday morning, under the Commercial Hotel, with a splendid lunch. Everybody around these regions knows Frank, and will no doubt be on hand, as he is recognized as one of the very best "mixists" in the country. His stock of wines and liquors is unsurpassed by that of any bar in the city, and embraces many brands of drinkables not to be found elsewhere. He has fixed up the saloon in a manner "gorgeous to behold," making it one of the very handsomest places of the sort in town. Oysters have not been forgotten and an elegant stand has been erected in front, where bivalves of the choicest Mobile "brands" will be served up on the shell. Due notice of their arrival will be given.

THE ELECTION for Directors of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad closed yesterday. The total figures have not yet been made public but the following, we think, can be relied on as correct so far as the Memphis vote is concerned. Huntsville has not yet reported, but could not now affect the result. The number of votes cast in Memphis is 8,433, and the old Board is re-elected, with the exception of Col. Sam Tate, whose place is filled by W. B. Waldran. There is no doubt in the minds of those best informed that W. J. Wicks, Esq., is elected President. The directory of the road will then stand thus: W. J. Wicks, President, and Pitser Miller, R. C. Brinkley, W. B. Waldran, G. P. Bierne, J. I. Donegan, J. C. Bradley, William Dickson and S. D. Weakley members of the Board. This is another gratifying evidence of the confidence of the stockholders in the old Board, and we have no doubt that the result of the present action will redound to the very best interests of the road.

FREIGHTS.

The Railroad and Express Convention.

Rates of Freight Recommended.

A meeting of the representatives of the Southern and Eastern railroads interested in the transportation of cotton to the seaboard, met at the Overton House yesterday.

The following roads were represented:

Nashville and Chattanooga, Nashville and North-western, Louisville and Nashville, Memphis and Charleston—J. C. Lopez, General Freight Agent.

Memphis and Louisville and Louisville and Nashville—F. S. Van Alstyne, General Freight Agent.

Louisville Railroad—Thos. Carse, General Freight Agent.

Memphis and Charleston—J. C. Lopez, General Freight Agent.

Lake Shore and Columbus and Xenia, and Dayton and Western—E. F. Fuller, General Freight Agent.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, Dayton and Michigan, Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago, and Atlantic and Great western—Lafayette Downey, General Freight Agent.

Louisville and Cincinnati Mail Boat Company—W. McCoy, General Freight Agent.

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company and Ohio and Mississippi R. Road—Flea Calvert, general Freight Agent.

Pennsylvania Railroad—Wm. M. Hersh.

Memphis and Ohio Railroad—A. A. Paton, General Freight Agent.

Maj. Charles W. Anderson was elected Chairman, and Lafayette Downey, Esq., Secretary.

Letters and telegrams were read from the Erie, Baltimore and Ohio, Evansville, and Illinois Central railroads, asking the establishment of fair commercial rates, and pledging themselves to the maintenance of any rates adopted by the Convention.

After an interchange of opinion on the subject, Messrs. Lopez, Carse, Van Alstine, Fuller, Devenny and Hersh were appointed a committee to report a schedule of rates for the transportation of cotton from Memphis, Nashville, Hickman, Columbus, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, Evansville and Cincinnati to the Eastern cities, and a plan for their maintenance.

The Committee retired and the Convention adjourned to meet this morning at 10 o'clock.

It is understood the Committee will recommend the following rates on cotton from Memphis:

	Per 100 lbs.
To New York, uncompressed, all rail	$ 75
" " compressed, all rail	1 40
" " uncompressed, rail & water	1 15
" " compressed, rail and water	1 30

being ten cents per 100 pounds less than the prices charged last season.

A harmonious feeling prevails among the representatives present, and all seem anxious to procure the adoption of fair prices for the railroads, and which will not be burthensome on our merchants, and that will be maintained with integrity.

THE KRAFT CASE.

Report of Dr. Hoerner.

We present below the report of Dr. Hoerner, the able chemist, to whom was committed the analysis of the stomach of Mr. Kraft. The preliminary examination of "Dr." Clayton will come off this afternoon, at two o'clock, before Squire Griffith:

MEMPHIS, TENN., September 16, 1868.

S. Samelson, Esq., Coroner of Shelby County:

Sir: On Sunday, the 13th inst., a man named L. Kraft, who resided on Market street, in this city, died under circumstances which led to a suspicion on the part of his wife and others that he had been poisoned. The death occurred at four o'clock in the afternoon, and the Coroner was not notified of the fact until the next morning, when a jury was empannelled and an inquest holden on the corpse. From testimony elicited, the fact that the deceased came to his death from causes other than natural was deemed sufficiently clearly proved to warrant the jury to return a verdict to that effect, viz: that the cause of the verdict, "the deceased came to his death from meal he administered to him by Dr. Joseph Clayton, Dr. Sterrett and Dr. Donoho," were called upon by the Coroner to make a post mortem examination, which was done, and the stomach was taken from the body and delivered to me for a careful and accurate chemical analysis. This was at twelve o'clock m. on Monday, *twenty hours after death.*

I brought the stomach in my laboratory, and at four o'clock p.m. the same day I opened it. In the presence of Drs. Sterrett and Donoho, I found it empty, completely void, with the exception of a small piece of muskmelon; and the lower portion of it was covered with patches of ulceration.

There being no *contents* for me to work upon, I took the stomach itself, and cutting it into small pieces, extracted a portion with alcohol, another with muriatic acid, another with water, using all the tests which the chemist has for morphine and the various opium poisons—making the usual care in my experiments. I also made tests for metallic and other poisons, and have now the honor to report to you that I discovered no traces of poison of any description.

This fact, which, so far as *my* labors are concerned is conclusive, by no means proves that it was not caused by poison.

The medicine, whatever it was, was administered several hours before death occurred, two cups of black coffee having been administered to the patient in the meantime. The examination did not commence for twenty four hours after death, a sufficient time had been given the system to complete the digestion, as it evidently had done the coffee. The bowels were not given me for examination. *They* might have revealed something more than the stomach.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
HENDORN HOERNER.

THE United Picnic of the St. George's and St. Andrew's societies, which came off yesterday, at the Ford place was a grand success. The dark clouds which had lowered round for several days past were dispelled by the north wind which sprang up after the fall of rain on Wednesday night, and the day was clear and beautiful. The only drawback on the beauty of the weather being its extreme and unseasonable coldness which made heavy clothing, shawls, and even overcoats, very much in demand. A large crowd were early on the ground, and a considerable number were there throughout the day. During the morning dancing was peculiarly the pastime, the old Memphis brass band furnishing the music, with their usual success. Dinner was *a la basket*, all who did not go provided being cared for by those who did,—there being an abundance of everything good to feel all hands, and a residue left. In the afternoon the various games of England and Scotland were played, sack races and blindfold wheelbarrow races run, and all sorts of amusements indulged. When we left, as night was coming on, dancing still continued and was being kept up with all the zest of the earlier portion of the day.

NORFOLK is soon to be intimately connected in business with Memphis, and many of our citizens will have occasion to visit frequently the seaport of old Virginia, and of course they will want to know where they can find the facilities of a hotel combined with the comforts of a home. It can be found in "Walters' National Hotel," in that city. It is centrally located for business, is but a short distance from the principal railroad and steamboat landings, and will, in these respects, be found the most convenient house in the city, while the Norfolk and Northern markets will contribute their substantials and delicacies for the gratification of the appetites of its patrons.

Courteous assistants and attentive servants are in every department, and we feel no hesitancy in recommending this "old Virginia" hotel to our readers and friends.

PERSONAL.

S. M. Anderson, Esq., of the firm of S. M. Anderson & Co., has returned to town, and is again on the market with his old activity.

We were pleased to meet in our editorial room, yesterday, Tom. Neal, Esq., of the *State Gazette.* He remains in the city a few days on business.

THE FREIGHT TARIFF CONVENTION met yesterday morning at the Overton and organized. A committee was appointed to arrange a tariff and make a report, but up to eight o'clock yesterday evening had not done so.

The September number of the *Printer's Circular*, has come to hand. It contains the usual amount of matter of interest to the craft, printed in a manner that "does a printer's eyes good" to look at.

FRANK SALTALAMACHIA'S new house under Commercial Hotel.

POWERS & MCKEOY, Merchant Tailors, No. 248 Second street, since their losses by the recent robbery of their premises, have received the finest and most suitable assortment of fall and winter goods that the Eastern market could furnish at this early date. It consists of cloths, cassimers and doeskins, and they invite an inspection of the articles enumerated. Mr. Powers is the "cutter" of the establishment, having visited Paris for the especial purpose of acquiring a scientific knowledge of the human body, so as to be enable to duly consider irregularities and malformations, he can confidently appeal to the fashionable young men of the city to testify as to his ability, both as to accuracy and style. sep17 3t

FOR RENT.—A house and outhouses and garden, near street railroad and Nicholson paved street, in the best neighborhood, and three-fourths of a mile from Court square. Three acres of ground in inclosure, inside the original city limits. Apply to J. M. Keating, APPEAL Office. tf

FRANK SALTALAMACHIA'S new house under Commercial Hotel.

THE Southern Hotel will be fully opened to the travelling public on the 15th instant. It has just been refitted and furnished in every department. The proprietor, J. S. Smith, will keep a first class hotel, at rates reduced from $3 to $2 per day. The planters' patronage is particularly solicited. sep13-1w

HERNANDO ROAD.—People wanting family supplies will do well by calling on S. M. Guest, just south of South street. He sells cheap for cash. sell 1w

THE COURTS.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Wm. Hunter Judge.* In Chambers, on yesterday, the case of the State vs. ——Calico and Dock Woods came up for investigation. These negroes are charged with the outrage committed on the person of Mr. Alexander some time since. The State not being ready to go into the investigation, in consequence of the precarious condition of Mr. Alexander, the investigation was continued over to Saturday next. Mr. Stearns was appointed counsel to defend Calico—the other defendant not being present in consequence of the wounds received by him in trying to escape from the officers.

The case of the State vs. W. F. Clark, indictment for larceny, on motion for discharge, the defendant not being ready to go into the investigation on account of absent witnesses, was continued over to saturday next at two o'clock p.m.

The case of the State vs. Annie Gallagher and Sallie Myers, bound over by a magistrate on charge of perjury, was called up for investigation on petition from habeas corpus. Mr. Henry, counsel of defendants, asked that the case be continued, and it was continued over to Saturday next.

In the case of the State vs John Rogers and Ed. Turner, charge of robbery, the defendants were committed to jail in default of bail in the sum of $2000 each. These negroes accuse each other of breaking into Gen. Hume's residence and stealing therefrom a watch, etc.

CHANCERY COURT—*A. Alston, Clerk and Master.*—Injunction bills have been filed by Georgetti vs. Maltesta, Tomine Rivalo vs. S. B. Beaumont, Superintendant Metropolitan police; Channing Richards, A. P. Burde t, and J. L. Chandler, Tax Collector, and injunctions issued restraining the defendants from interfering with the business of complainants on account of unpaid tax licenses—the complainants alleging that the tax demanded was exorbitant and illegal.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge.*—In the mandamus case of O. C. Woodward vs. S. B. Beaumont, wherein an extensive manufacturing was issued on Wednesday last, the mandamus was made peremptory and final on yesterday. The complainant alleged in his petition that he paid internal revenue tax as a lottery ticket dealer, and that the police had interrupted his business, claiming to be a keno bank. The mandamus compels Mr. Beaumont to remove the premises to the petitioners. Taking the allegations of the petition as true, Judge Waldran had to issue the mandamus, and as Mr. Beaumont has elected not to answer until next November, the game of keno will go on until that time at least. We presume that the proprietors of all keno banks laboring under the same restraint will apply for the writ of mandamus, and have it granted by exhibiting a receipt for special tax as lottery ticket dealer, signed by the U. S. Collector for this District.

In the case of Koffard & Co. vs. Lyden, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff in the sum of $175.

To-day motions will be heard. The Clerk will call the motion docket as usual. After motions, arguments on demurrers will be heard.

Case No. 894, commenced on yesterday, was continued over for further investigation to Monday next. Two other cases set for trial on yesterday, with some additional cases, will also be called up on Monday.

There will be no session of court on next Saturday.

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

MEMPHIS, September 18.—It was cool and clear yesterday, but more moderate than on Wednesday. The river at this point is rising slowly. Hence to Cairo "mark twain" is found on the shoal bars.

ST. LOUIS, September 17.—River rising slowly, with six feet to Cairo.

PITTSBURG, September 17.—River six feet eleven inches and falling. Weather clear and cool.

LOUISVILLE, September 17.—River receding slowly, with eight feet four inches water in the canal. Weather clear and cool. Another frost is expected to night.

CINCINNATI, September 17.—River fallen one inch. Twenty-three feet one inch in the channel. Weather clear. Mercury 56°. White frost last night.

NEW YORK, September 17.—Weather very cold here. Thermometer early this morning 45°. At Rochester last night there was a slight frost.

Arrivals.

Steamer Mollie Able, New Orleans.

Departures.

Steamer Mollie Able, St. Louis.
" Marmie City, "

In Port.

Steamer Natoma.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We presume that our night dispatches will give full particulars of the accident to the Mississippi. We regret that Capt. Nat Green has been unfortunate, but hope that his fine steamer will soon be afloat.

The Belle Lee did not arrive yesterday. She was reported aground at Island 34, but will no doubt have passed down during the night. She has a splendid trip.

The Julia, Capt. Luker, with J. Lee Finney in the office, leaves to-day for Vicksburg and the Bends.

The Rubicon, Capt. Wm. Blake, will pass up at noon to-day for Cairo and St. Louis. Mr. Al. Grissom, her chief clerk, and travelers who take the Rubicon will be very fortunate indeed.

Capt. Wm Brooks, one of the oldest Red River steamboat captains, died at his residence near Jefferson, Texas, on the 31st ult., of typhoid fever.

It is not known when the Great Republic will come out, as she is now in the hands of the sheriff at St. Louis.

Miss Paris has become a butcher at New Orleans.

The splendid City of Alton, Captain Wm. Thompson, with Mr. White in the office, leaves to-morrow for Cairo and St. Louis. She is one of the best boats afloat, and her officers are up-to-date gentlemen.

The Fleicha was sold at St. Louis by the U. S. Marshal on Tuesday for $5 900. She is 2½ years old, never met with an accident, cost $8,000, is just off the ways, and can now be bought for $7,000.

Do our citizens intend to act in the Congressional Kerrison matter? It is time our people said yea or nay to the matter.

The Welcome has been purchased for the New Orleans and Cincinnati trade.

The T. M. Bagby has arrived safely at Galveston. She is much admired by the Texans.

Capt. Woodburn's new steamer, Fort Gibson, is loading at Cincinnati for the Arkansas river.

The elegant United States mail packet Mayflower, Capt. Ashford, leaves to-morrow for White river, connecting at Devall's Bluff with the train for Little Rock. She is a splendid passenger packet. Capt. Ashford is master and Charley Smither clerk.

The Natoma was cleared by bad weather, and will not leave until this morning at 10 o'clock. She connects with the regular Arkansas packet at Napoleon. Capt. Jim Lee is master, and Messrs. Fields, Whitehead and Lee are clerks.

The towboat Kellogg passed down yesterday. The Diamond, with nine barges and 100,000 bushels coal, is on her way from Pittsburg to this port.

VEHICLES,

WOODRUFF & CO.,
No. 179 Main Street,
Memphis : : : : Tennessee.

—DEALERS IN—
CARRIAGES,
ROCKAWAYS, BAROUCHES,
Park Phætons, Buggies, Wagons
AND ALL KINDS OF
Carriage and Wagon Material,
Iron, Springs, Axles, Bolts,
SPOKES, HUBS,
Enameled Leather, Enameled Duck
Cloths, Damask, Carpets,
White Lead, Paints and Oils,
All of which are offered at low prices.
sep6 2m

C. C. WARD & BROTHER,
SUCCESSORS TO WARD & LEGUEN,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS
Corner Main and Adams Streets,
OPPOSITE WORSHAM HOUSE.
We pay particular attention to Filling Orders for Physicians and Families,
sep6 1f

W. J. JOHNSON,
—GENERAL—
Freight and Steamboat Agent,
sel 1f No. 7½ Madison Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND BASKET PIC-NIC
—OF THE—
Sons of Temperance,
—AT—
James' Park, head of Vance Street.

ON TUESDAY, THE 22ND INSTANT. The best of music in attendance, and a good time may be expected.

A GOLD HEADED CANE will be voted to the most popular politician Club. Now all you who pride yourselves on your particular club, come out to James' Park on Wednesday and show it, or vote in the city, as there will be voting places all along Main street,
The Overton Drug Store,
Reuker's Drug Store, corner Main and Market
C. C. Ward & Bro's Drug Store, corner Main and Adams streets,
Chandler's Drug Store, Main, between Jefferson and Court streets,
Gray & Barradall's Drug Store, corner Second and Court streets,
J. C. Kyrish's News Depot, 340 Main street,
Larry Harmstad's Wharfboat.
☞ Pic Nic tickets, 50 cents, for sale at the above mentioned places. sel7

VARIETIES THEATER,
Corner Main and Washington Sts.

G. H. H. BROOM.....Manager
J. S. BERRY.....Stage Manager

THE interior of the Varieties having been beautifully decorated, the Stage furnished with a splendid new set of Scenes, also a new and beautiful Drop Curtain, by Sam. W. Gullck, the talented scenic artist of the New Memphis Theater, will reopen on MONDAY EVENING, August 31, for the regular Fall and Winter season, with a new and powerful company, who will appear every night in Songs, Duetts, Dances, Negroisms, Burlesques, Farces, Dramas, etc.

Admission, 50c. Private boxes, $5. au27

COTTON -- COMMISSION

M. J. ROSSEL. W. C. C. FOSTER
ROSSEL & FOSTER,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 320 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

WE will make liberal advances on all Cotton consigned to us for sale in this market. And when parties wish us to ship their Cotton to New York or New Orleans, we will advance, say two-thirds to three-fourths its value. This will enable merchants and planters to hold over such depression as we had last season, and realize the full worth of their cotton.

All Cotton shipped to us and in store will be insured unless otherwise instructed sep15 3m

M. L. MEACHAM. A. C. TREADWELL.
MEACHAM & TREADWELL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Grocers, Cotton Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
NO. 9 UNION STREET,
Stonewall Block, - - Memphis, Tenn

REFERRING to the above card, it will be seen that we have completed our mammoth Storehouse, No. 9 Union street, "Stonewall Block," and are now opening up the largest and most varied stock of

Groceries and Plantation Supplies

Ever brought to this market. We will be pleased at all times to see and serve our old customers, as well as make new ones, with a call. Returning thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to us for the last fifteen years, we hope by prompt ness in all things and strict attention to business to merit a continuation of the same.

Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished at lowest market prices.

Our Mr. TREADWELL will give his entire attention to the sale of cotton.

Our Mr. MEACHAM, one of the oldest Grocery Merchants in the city, will give his undivided attention to the Wholesale Grocery Department.

Call and see us; we will make it to your interest to trade with us. sep 9 3m

T. B. NORMENT. A. P. GRAVES
NORMENT & GRAVES,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
No. 4 Howard's Row.
UP-STAIRS, : : : MEMPHIS, TENN

☞ Bagging, Rope, Ties and Plantation Supplies furnished. au18-3m

B. BOWLING, Late of J. F. Frank & Co. W. W. MILAM. Late Cotton Salesman for J. F. Frank & Co.
MILAM, BOWLING & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
No. 250 Front Street,
(UP STAIRS.) MEMPHIS, TENN.

MEMPHIS, TENN., September 1, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Referring to the above card, we beg to inform you that we have this day entered into a copartnership, under the above style and firm, for the purpose of transacting a General Commission Business in all its branches.

Having had an active experience in the same for the past twelve years, we flatter ourselves that we will be able to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to us; and we respectfully solicit the patronage of our old friends, and hope, by strict attention to business, and faithful adherence to instructions, to gain many new ones.

We will make liberal advances on all consignments in store or on bills of lading. We will fill your orders for any article in this market at the lowest CASH prices.

All consignments insured, unless instructed to the contrary.

Hoping to hear from you, and to receive a share of your patronage, we are,
Yours respectfully,
se8 2wdaw MILAM, BOWLING & CO.

S. M. NELSON. JNO. F. TITUS
NELSON & TITUS,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 10 Jefferson Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ We are successors to the old firm of Titus & Co., and would be pleased to have their customers continue their business with us. We also respectfully solicit a share of the business of the planters of the south. All Cotton consigned to us will be insured, unless otherwise instructed.

MEMPHIS, TENN., September 4, 1868.

On retiring from active business, I respectfully call attention to the above card, which contains the name of my own and old partner's son, and solicit for them the patronage of my old customers and friends. I can always be found at their office, where I will be pleased to meet my old friends.

se5 2m F. TITUS.

M. C. PEARCE, Late of Pearce, Park & Co. B. J. LAMBERT, Indian Bay, Ark. L. B. SUGGS, late of Pearce, Park & Co.
PEARCE, LAMBERT & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
And Commission Merchants,
226 FRONT ST., UP-STAIRS, MEMPHIS, Tenn. Strict attention given to the sale of Cotton and other Produce. Consignments insured under our open policy, unless otherwise ordered. Liberal advances made on consignments. au18 6m

C. DICKMANN, New Orleans. WM. KEENAN HILL, Memphis.
DICKMANN & HILL,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 38 Union Street, : : New Orleans

WM. KEENAN HILL, Memphis. C. DICKMANN, New Orleans.
W. K. HILL & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
Grocers & Commission Merchants
—DEALERS IN—
Plantation Supplies Generally,
NO. 320 FRONT STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN

REFERRING to the above cards, we respectfully solicit consignments of Cotton and other Country Produce. Will make liberal Cash Advances on Consignments to either house. All consignments shipped by river will be covered by insurance, and while in store, unless otherwise instructed.

FOR SALE. A general stock of Groceries and Plantation supplies at low market rates, consisting of BAGGING, IRON TIES, ROPE, TWINE, BACON, PORK, LARD, COFFEE, SUGARS, MOLASSES, TEAS, WHISKY, WOODWARE, etc. Respectfully,
W. K. HILL & CO.,
au13 3m No. 320 Front street.

W. B. CHRISP. ALBERT F. DOD
W. B. CHRISP & CO.,
Cotton Factors,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
274 Front Row, Memphis, Tenn.

☞ Orders for Bagging and Rope filled promptly, at lowest market prices. All Cotton consigned to us by river, and all Cotton in store, covered by Insurance unless otherwise instructed. au18 1f

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NAPOLEON.

Semi-Weekly Packet for Napoleon—connecting with Arkansas River U. S. Mail Packets.

NATOMA.....James Lee master
This elegant passenger packet will leave
THIS DAY, 18th inst., at 10 a.m.
VINSON & DONAHUE, Agents,
sep18 1t 284 Front street.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Regular St. Louis, Memphis and Vicksburg United States Mail Packet.
For Cairo and St. Louis.

RUBICON.....Blake master
This elegant passenger steamer will leave
THIS DAY, 18th inst, at 12 m.
LARR

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FINANCE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, } MEMPHIS, September 17, 1868.

The money market was unchanged to-day in almost every respect. Currency is easy, and exchange is offering in excess of the demand. Cotton bills covering ten to fifty bales are presented and taken at ¼c discount to par. Selling at ½@¾c premium. New Orleans bills are in light demand and supply. Buying at par and selling at ⅛@¼ premium.

City bonds were steady to day. Several lots are on the market at 50c, and one or two sales have taken place at that figure—$12,000 were taken on Eastern account and shipped to-day.

There were no sales of railroad stocks or bonds, although there is some demand for Memphis and Charleston and Mississippi and Tennessee. Offerings are very light indeed.

City Scrip is firm. There is some better demand to-day, and we think that prices are rather better, though no sales of consequence were made. Brokers offer 74@75c. Selling at 75@80c.

County Warrants are in demand with small offerings. Buying at 54@56c. Selling at 58@60c.

Police Scrip is scarce and firm; 80@82c are the buying rates. Selling at 85c.

Gold opened in New York at 143½c and closed at 143½c. Among the sales to-day was one of $1300 between dealers at 143½c. Amounts offered are mostly small, and in order to make a shipment a dealer is compelled to buy up that held by others, who have not enough to make a respectable shipment.

The New York Stock Board quotations were at noon to-day as follows: Old Tennessee bonds, 70; new, 68¾; 5-20s, coupons of '81, 13¾; '62, 13¾; '64, 9¾; '65, 10¾; new issue, 8¾; '67, 8¾; '68, 9; 10-40s, coupons, 4¾; Government bonds, dull.

The savings' banks of the State of New York hold one-fiftieth of the national debt in the shape of bonds.

COTTON.

Cotton was firm at the opening in Liverpool to-day; Uplands, 10d; Orleans, 10¼d. It advanced ⅛d by noon, and was quite active and advancing at the close with sales of 15,000 bales: Uplands, 10⅜d; Orleans, 10½d.

Holders in New York at the opening were asking an advance, but buyers were cautious; Middlings, 26c; Orleans, 26½c. At noon the market was very firm and holders were asking still higher prices; Middlings, 26¾c; Orleans, 27¼c. At the close the advance restricted sales, which amounted to 800 bales; Middlings, 26½c. The feeling in our market was very much better. Buyers were more numerous than any day this season, while holders were "offish." We quote sales of one bale Low Middlings 21c; 1 do. 23¼c; 35 do. 23¾c; 6 bales Middlings, 25c; 4 do. 25¼c; 3 do. 25½c. Prices tended upwards all day and closed firm with holders hardly knowing what to ask for their lists.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, September 17, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 7, 1868		47
Received to-day	21	
Received previously	341	
		362
		409
Exported to-day	29	
Exported previously	219	
		248
Stock on hand to-day, 6 p.m.		161

TRADE.

Business was not so good yesterday. Meats are weak and sales confined to jobbing lots. Mess Pork is very quiet.

Several well known faces are disappearing upon our cotton market, and we may look for active competion among buyers at an early day. Mr. Wm. Bowles returned yesterday, while Mr. S. M. Anderson, who has been absent all summer, made a few purchases to day, his first of the season. The familiar face of Mr. C. F. Smith broke in upon us to-day. He has the reputation of being one of our most liberal buyers, and his operations last season were probably heavier than that of any other cotton man in Memphis. After an absence of some months he returns recuperated, and will enter into the arena with a will.

Texas is raising excellent sea island cotton. From 70,000 to 80,000 tierces is the estimated rice crops of the Carolinas, Georgia and Louisiana this season.

Large quantities of beef will be packed at Shreveport this season. One firm has contracted for 10,000 barrels.

The employees of the many cotton mills recently stopped in Mexico, because they were not paying expenses, have petitioned the government to release the establishments from taxation and contributions, so that they can resume operations. In the event of no relief from the government (which as yet is deaf to the petition), the starving operatives will, of course, have to take to revolution, burglary and the highway.

The cattle disease has made its appearance near Troy, Kansas, among the cattle feeding on a prairie where Texas cattle were ordered some time since.

The first fall drove of mules for the South from Kentucky passed through Nashville Sunday.

Paris papers say a large association of vine growers from the south of France are coming to America to cultivate the grape on the Ohio and Missouri rivers.

APPLES—Only a few green in market. Selling in bulk at $1@1 25 per bushel.

BAGGING—Good at 40c and in demand. We quote as follows in a jobbing way: Tod's, 18½@19c; heavy Kentucky, 23@23c; India, 26@27c.

BRAN—Demand fair. Selling at $21 from mills, $20 on levee and $22@23 from store.

BUTTER—Market dull. Choice held at 35@40c. Large stock of inferior on hand and prices nominal.

BACON—Prices are weak and still tend downward. Clear sides, 17@17½c; Clear rib, 16½@17c; Shoulders, 14@15c.

CHEESE—Prices are higher with light stock and demand.

COFFEE—Rio, 22@25½c; Java 40@42c.

CORN—None on levee. Held in store at 95c; new sacks, 75c; new car, 65@70c.

CORN MEAL—Stock ample and market firm. Kiundried, $4 25@4 50; fresh, $4@4 10.

CATTLE—The stock on hand is light and demand only of a local character. Choice Western, 5@6c; No. 2, 3@4c; inferior and Texas, 1½@2½c.

CHICKENS—Market firm. Young, $4@4 50; old, $5@5 50.

EGGS—Very few in market. Selling at 25c.

FRUIT—Dried apples in demand at 5@6c; Dried peaches, 8@9c.

FLOUR—Market is dull. Superfine, $6 50@7; X, $6@6 50; XX, $10@11; XXX and fancy family, $11 50@13.

HAY—The stock of choice is limited and held at $22@23; common, $18@20; 51 bales prime on levee sold at $22.

HAMS—Country sugar-cured canvassed, 18c; city do., 20@20½c; plain canvassed, 17@17½c.

HIDES—Receipts light. Dry flint, 21@22c; dry salt, 17@18c; green salt, 15@16c; green hair, LARD—Prices unchanged. Kegs, 20@20½c; Herces, 19@ 19½c.

LIME—Eureka, $2 25; Alabama, Cape and St. Louis, $1 75@2.

MOLASSES—Fair stock. Sugarhouse, 65@ 70; Porto Rico, 60@65c; Syrups, 75@81 25.

MESS PORK—There is a light demand at $30 in store; Prime mess, $27 50; rump, $25 50@26.

OATS—Very light receipts. Selling in store at 67@70c.

OILS—Coal oil, 35@40c; lard oil, $1 40@1 75; linseed, $1 20@1 40.

ONIONS—Stock very light. Firm at $3@4 per bbl.

POTATOES—Good shipping sort in demand at $1 per bushel. Sweet, 75@85c per bushel.

SHEEP—Stock only moderate. Choice Western, $4@5 50 per head; Texas, $2@3 50 as to quality.

SUGAR—The stock on hand is fair. We quote prime to choice Louisiana, 16@18½; common to fair, 15@16c; Island, 12½@15c.

SALT—Prices firm. Held at $3 40@3 50 per barrel of 280 lbs; 7 bushel barrels, $4 25@4 50; Liverpool sack, coarse and fine, $3 25@3 75.

TOBACCO—200 pounds leaf refuses sold to-day at 8c. Medium admitted is worth 10c.

WHEAT—Active demand from city millers; No. 1, $1 35@2; No. 2, $1 85@1 90; Inferior, $1 40@1 60.

WHISKY—The market is firm with no high wines offered; common whisky, $1@1 25; Imitation Bourbon, $1 40@1 60; Bourbon, $1 80@2 50.

PETRO OIL.

Petro! Petro! Petro!

THE Tennessee Petro Oil Company is still alive at their new stand,

284 Main Street, Opposite Clay Building,

We inform the public in general to come forward and try it. We also defy competition in our Lamps, Burners and general Lamp Stock. We are manufacturers of the "Hanging Rock" Stoves Tinware, Castings of great varieties, wholesale and retail. Merchants will do well to examine our stock.

au4 3m ROSENBAUM & BROS.

SADDLERY, ETC.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

BRIDLES, WHIPS, SADDLERY, HARDWARE, TRUNKS, Etc.

AT REDUCED RATES.

C. N. CASE, J. & CO., 177 Main street, Sign of the Golden Stirrup, Woodruff Block.

sep1 tf

MEMPHIS, OKALONA AND SELMA RAILROAD.

BY direction of the corporators of the above named company, a meeting will be held on September 25, 1868, at the Chamber of Commerce, Memphis, for the purpose of permanent organization. The stockholders and all others friendly to the Road, and all canvassers for Stock, are requested to be present with their subscription lists.

sep18 N. B. FORREST, Pro. tem.

BANKS AND BANKING

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MEMPHIS.

DIRECTORS:

W. A. GWYN,
F. S. DAVIS,
W. W. YOUNG, of Young Bros.;
W. W. THATCHER, of Brown & Jones;
J. W. JEFFERSON, of J. W. Jefferson & Co.;
BEN EISMAN, of Rice, Stix & Co.;
NEWTON FORD, of Newton Ford & Co.;
C. F. SMITH
C. P. NORRIS.

F. S. DAVIS, President.
C. P. NORRIS, Vice-President.

sep1 tf

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SCHOOLFIELD & HANAUER

WHOLESALE

GROCERS & LIQUOR DEALERS

And Manufacturers' Agents for

"Virginia Shot and Lead,"
"Schoenberger's Nails,"
And "Ohio River Salt,"

No. 256 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - - TENN

sep10 1m

D. H. EVANS.
Importer and Wholesale Dealers in
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,
284 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.
mal5 tf

NATHAN BROTHERS & CO.

Importers of and Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.,

No. 244 Front Street,

(UNDER THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL,)

MEMPHIS, TENN.

KEEP constantly on hand the largest and best selected stock of Rhine Wine. mh20

Depot of the Celebrated
"Hoffheimer's" Bavarian Bitters,
—AT—
BROOKS, NEELY & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 276 Front street, : : : Memphis, Tenn
jy4 3m

A. VACCARO, M. MAGEVNEY, JR.
B. VACCARO, A. B. VACCARO.

A. VACCARO & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

my8

To Arrive:
19 barrels Alcohol.

In Store:
25 bbls. Copper Distilled Whisky
100 bbls. Rectified Whisky.

In Bond:
77 barrels Rectified Whisky.
60 barrels High Wines.

All of which we offer for sale low for Cash or Approved Paper.

SMITH & LEECH,
au13 3m 342 Second Street.

CARDS.

A Card.

NEW ORLEANS, August 11, 1868.

MESSRS. MAYER, FARRAGUETZ & CO., OF Memphis, are the only ones for whom I will hereafter fill up orders for that market. They are authorized to sell my cigars to dealers at factory prices.

au20 1m GEORGE ALCES.

A CARD.

A REPORT having obtained credence that I have withdrawn from the LIFE INSURANCE business, I take this method of notifying the Public that I am still connected with

The New York Life Insurance Company

Feeling thankful for the liberal patronage which has been heretofore bestowed on me by my friends in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, I respectfully ask a continuance of the same.

I have also associated with me in business, Mr. T. C. CASKIN, formerly of South Carolina, a gentleman I cordially recommend to my friends and patrons.

se pd S. D. F. CLURE.

ST. LOUIS.

JOSEPH M. O'SHEA,
SUCCESSOR TO J. D. SULLIVAN,
IMPORTER OF
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
No. 106 North Fourth Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, etc., repaired with neatness and dispatch.

Mr. C. D. SULLIVAN has charge of the Watch Department.

sep9 1m

C. F. CHAMBERLIN & CO.,
Manufacturing and Jobbing Stationers,
201 North Main Street,
ST. LOUIS, - - - MISSOURI.

HAVING established ourselves as above with largely increased facilities, we are prepared to execute all work in our line at greatly reduced prices, and in the very best style.

We are in receipt of a large and complete stock of Flat Cap, Letter, Legal Cap, Foolscap, Note and Fancy Papers, Plain and Fancy Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Inks and Stationers' articles generally, which we offer to the trade at New York prices, freight added, for cash.

Agents for Jas. "Slosson's Magic Binder."

sep8 1m C. F. CHAMBERLIN & CO.

THE COLLIER WHITE LEAD & OIL COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1837.
INCORPORATED 1851.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THOMAS RICHESON.....PRESIDENT.
CHARLES E. VICKERS.....SECR'TARY

COLLIER COMPANY'S MANUFACTURES

For Sale

BY ALL DEALERS IN

Memphis and Mississippi Valley

ap9 d eod&wfm

$1 00 Premium

FOR THE LARGEST BAR OF CORN DELIVERED to

E. P. BATES & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
No. 330 Front street.

au25 3m

DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE

BUYERS READ!

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

OFFER TO THE TRADE

LARGE LOTS OF GOODS

Very Lowest Figures!

—AT THE—

100 cs. Beautiful Styles Prints,

25 cases Bleached Domestics,

25 cases Cotton Plaids,

15 cases Cotton Stripes,

25 cases Kentucky Jeans,

10 cases Bed Tick,

50 Bales Brown Domestic,

15 Bales Osnaburgs,

10 cases Linseys,

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF

FLANNELS, TWEEDS,

CASSIMERES,

Furnishing Goods,

WHITE GOODS,

HOSIERY AND NOTIONS,

—AT—

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROTHERS

AND ONE OF THE BEST

—AND—

LARGEST STOCKS

—OF—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

—EVER—

BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROTHERS,

242 Main St., cor. Jefferson.

se15

COTTON---COMMISSION.

HUGH TORRANCE,
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
Gen'l Commission Merchant,
NO. 10 JEFFERSON ST., TITUS' BLOCK,
OPPOSITE COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE
sep16 1m

T. H. & J. M. ALLEN & CO.
191 Common Street, N. O.

THOS. H. ALLEN & CO.,
7 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
se8 3m

J. T. FARGASON. J. B. TALBERT, C. C. CLAY
OF MISSISSIPPI, WITH
FARGASON & CLAY,
(Successors to Fargason, Cordes & Co.
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 330 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - - TENN.

Cash advances made on consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished. se8 6m

JOHN S. TOOF, CHAS. J. PHILLIPS, F. M. MAHAN
TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
LESALE GROCERS
And dealers in
Plantation & Family Supplies.
WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 226 Front Street, Memphis

PARTICULAR attention paid to the storage and sale of Cotton on Commission. All consignments covered by our Open Policy of Insurance, while in transit, unless otherwise instructed.

Our stock of Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties and Plantation Supplies is full and complete, and will always be furnished on as reasonable terms as can be had in the city.

TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,
sept No. 226 Front Street.

F. LANE. J. H. MARTIN
F. LANE & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
Corner Union and Front Streets,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE

Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments. au9

J. A. SHANE. I. E. A. HARRIS.
SHANE, HARRIS & CO.,
(Successors to Shane, Bell & Co.)
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
GENERAL COMMISSION
And Forwarding Merchants,
254 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

LIBERAL advances on Consignments. Bagging, Rope and Ties furnished to customers. A. G. HARRIS & CO., No. 17 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio. sept 3m

J. F. DOWDY,
Cotton Factor
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 264 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments. sept 1m

W. W. GUY. J. H. M'CLELLAN. T. C. PARK. E. W. M'CLELLAN.
GUY, M'CLELLAN & CO.,
(Successors to Guy, Aiken, McRae & Co., and Pearce, Park & Co.,)
WHOLESALE GROCERS
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merch'ts,
No. 204 Front Street,
(Between Washington and Adams.)
MEMPHIS, TENN.

KEEP constantly on hand a large stock of well selected Staple Groceries, Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, Twine, and Plantation Supplies generally. Special personal attention will be given to the sale of Cotton and every description of Produce; and as we have a large and commodious fire-proof Warehouse, will receive Goods on Storage for shipment, etc. All consignments of Cotton, etc., to us will be insured, unless otherwise instructed. Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

au 9 1m

E. B. WEBBER, JOHN W. WEBBER,
Fayette Co., Tenn. Fayette Co., Tenn.
E. B. WEBBER & BRO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
230 FRONT STREET, : MEMPHIS, TENN.

Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco and Grain solicited. Liberal advances made on consignments in store. Bagging, Rope and Plantation supplies furnished at the lowest market rates.

New Firm.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of NORTON & JOY, for the purpose of transacting a General Commission Business. JAMES NORTON,
LEVI JOY.
Memphis, Tenn., July 6, 1868.

CARD.

JAMES NORTON, late Davis & Norton. LEVI JOY, late Wormeley, Joy & Co.

NORTON & JOY.
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 334 Front Street, : : : Memphis, Tenn.
jy8 3m

HARRIS, COCHRAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 254 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of Flour, Meal, Bacon, Pork, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties, which they offer at the lowest market rates. au16

W. L. STEWART,
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 2 Bank Alley,
Near Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Will attend promptly to the sale of Cotton and Produce, and fill orders for supplies for customers. au28 3m

J. J. RAWLINGS. J. L. WEBB. J. L. RAWLINGS.
J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 254 Front Street.
UP STAIRS, - - - MEMPHIS, TENN.

We will sell all COUNTRY PRODUCE consigned to us, au13 3m

COTTON---COMMISSION.

H. FITZGERALD, Gallatin. C. C. ELLS, Memphis. J. T. JEFFERSON, Memphis.
H. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers & Commission Merch'ts
Agents for the Sale of Sheeting, Cotton Yarns and Osnaburgs, Dupont's Gunpowder, and Printing Paper,
274 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
sep13 3m

F. W. IRVINE & CO.
Cotton Factors
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 278 Front Street, Up stairs,
Over R. S. Taylor & Co.,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

SAMUEL MOSBY. CHARLES DORION, JR.
MOSBY & DORION,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
Office—No. 15 Mosby & Hunt's Building, Up-Stairs,
No. 304 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton for sale or shipment solicited. Orders accompanying consignments carefully and promptly executed. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished at lowest market rates. Cotton in store and by river insured, unless otherwise ordered. se3 4daw3m

J. L. VERSER,
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
314 FRONT STREET,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

BAGGING, ROPE AND TIES FURNISHED at Lowest Market Prices. Cotton shipped by river, and all Cotton in store will be Insured unless otherwise instructed. au13 3m

JOHN F. THOMAS.
(OF THOMAS & ARNOLD,) WITH
Cunningham, Wicks & Malone,
Commission Merchants,
COTTON & TOBACCO FACTORS,
No. 15 Union Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Will furnish our customers with Bagging, Rope and Ties.

N. B.—I am specially interested in all Consignments made C., W. & M., by my friends.

sep9 J. F. T.

D. H. TOWNSEND,
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 256 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : TENN.

Bagging, Rops and Ties furnished customers. au19 3mdaw

J. W. DICKINSON. W. W. WILLIAMS. DR. R. F. DICKINSON.
DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,
(Successors to J. W. Dickinson & Bro.,)
COTTON FACTORS,
General Commission & Produce Merch'ts,
210 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

We have a Warehouse of our own, in which we will handle all Cotton consigned to us, and we guarantee there shall be no uneasiness for loss in weight. Bagging and Rope furnished our customers. Usual commissions charged. Consignments by river insured, unless otherwise instructed. Liberal advances made on consignments. sept 3m

C. C. PARVIS, Late Vernon, Parvis & Clay. B. FRANK HARBERT, Memphis, Tenn. Capt. J. S. CARUTHERS,
—WITH—
PARTEE & HARBERT,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
AND GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
No. 290 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

Cash advances made on consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished. sept 3m

New Firm.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of LEVY & SHARPE, for the transaction of a general Commission and Steamboat Agency business.

Memphis, Sept. 1, 1868. E. A. LEVY. JAS. E. SHARPE.

CARD.

E. A. LEVY, Late Levy & Miller.
JAS. E. SHARPE, Late of Pine Bluff, Ark.

LEVY & SHARPE,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
—AND—
General Steamboat Agents,
No. 250 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
sep4 tf

CHAS. COFFIN. HECTOR COFFIN.
COFFIN BROS.,
DEALERS IN
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
392 Main Street,
(Gayoso Block,) MEMPHIS, TENN.

N. B.—Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city. se5 3m

N. B. JUDSON, Mishawaka, Ind. J. C. ALEXANDER
T. H. JUDSON, R. G. MATTHEWS.
JUDSON & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
Rooms 35 & 36, Lee Block, Union street,
Memphis, Tenn.

Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished to our customers. Also, all Cotton shipped to us will be covered by our open policy of insurance, unless otherwise instructed. sept 3m

BLACK, ESTES & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 11 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Tobacco and Grain solicited. Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties and all supplies furnished at the Lowest Rates. Liberal Cash Advancements made on Cotton in store or in transit. Regular legitimate rates on all business done. au25 3m

J. C. NEELY. S. H. BROOKS. H. M. NEELY.
BROOKS, NEELY & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
COTTON FACTORS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
PLANTATION SUPPLIES,
BOAT AND BAR STORES,
No. 276 Front Street,
(Between Court and Madison,)
MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

se6 3m

F. M. WHITE. JOHN KERR. GEO. T. ROBERT
WHITE, KERR & ROOTES,
COTTON FACTORS
AND GENERAL
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 304 Main street, (Gayoso Block,) Memphis.

Consignments of Cotton, Provisions, Produce, etc., solicited, and all orders promptly filled. sept1 daw3m

F. J. ATTWOOD. W. F. ANDERSON
Notice of Removal.

ATTWOOD & ANDERSON, Cotton Factors, General Produce and Commission Merchants, have removed their business to No. 350 Main street, between Union and Gayoso streets.

Memphis, September 1, 1868. sep9 1m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. M. GOODBAR. J. R. S. GILLILAND.
GOODBAR & GILLILAND,
Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES
HATS AND CAPS,
No. 201 Main Street, Webster Block,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

BEFORE Fall Stock is now complete, to which we invite the attention of all Merchants. sep8 3m

1868. FALL CAMPAIGN. 1868
—IN—
BOOTS & SHOES.

HAVING thoroughly canvassed the Shoe Fabrics this Summer, we are now able to offer to the Trade just the Goods to suit the people, at prices that will suit the people, at prices that will comp to favorably with any city this side of Boston.

Call and examine, and you will buy your Shoe Goods in Memphis and save time and expense. Respectfully,

JOS. S. LEVETT & CO.,
au27 1m 336 Main street

HARDWARE

ALLISON BROS.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
HARDWARE,
GUNS, CUTLERY, ETC.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

E. Carver & Co.'s Improved Cotton Gins,
MacNeale & Urban's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,
Tennessee Charcoal and Kentucky Iron,

270 Front Street.

Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our Stock, which we are now daily receiving be ore making their purchases elsewhere. Our Stock is large and complete, embracing every variety in a GENERAL HARDWARE BUSINESS, and we feel assured that we can offer the Merchants superior inducements to trade with us. We are determined to sell them in prices. Come and see.

sep6 3m ALLISON BROS.

COTTON GINS.

EAGLE COTTON GINS.

WE are the Sole Agents for the sale of these celebrated Gin Stands. For quantity of STAPLE, LIGHTNESS OF DRAFT, AND QUANTITY OF LINT COTTON turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where cable power is used, they make a saving of from one-quarter to one-third the draft OVER ANY OTHER GIN. We are also agents for GRAHAM'S CELEBRATED WROUGHT IRON BEVELED, CLEMSON & CO.'S CIRCULAR SAWS.

McCORMICK & CO.,
Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery and Guns,
322, 324 and 326 Main Street,
jy11 daw6m Memphis, Tenn.

CULLETT'S
STEEL BRUSH COTTON GINS
Orgill Bros. & Co., Agents,
MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE

WE are just in receipt of a shipment of the above superior Gins, and are now making the immediate supervision of D. E. Cullett, of Aberdeen, Miss. The many certificates found in the catalogues give abundant testimony of the superiority of this Gin over any other now manufactured.

We are now prepared to furnish sizes from 40 to 70 saws, right or left hand. Catalogues will be furnished on application.

ORGILL BROS. & CO.
Nos. 324 and 326 Main street,
an20 1m Corner Monroe and Front Sts.

MUSICAL.

F. KATZENBACH
317
MAIN STREET.
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Sheet Music, Music Books, Pianos, Organs and Melodeons, Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise of every description.

Sole Agent for Steinway & Sons' Gold Medal Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs.

SEND for Descriptive Catalogue and Price List. Schools furnished at as low rates as at New York or New Orleans.

Orders from the country punctually attended to. Small packages or Strings and Sheet Music will be sent by mail if the sponsible amount of cash accompanies the order. Large packages by express, C. O. D. au20

COAL.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF FRESH
Pittsburg Coal,
—FOR THE—
HAYS COAL COMPANY
(Successors to BRIGGS & PETERSON,)

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in best Pittsburg Coal, from the Hays Mines, Rust pool, Monongahela river.

Office—254 Madison street. mh25 tf

DISSOLUTIONS.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

MEMPHIS, September 1, 1868.

THE copartnership of Webb, Mitchell & Co. is this day dissolved by limitation of articles of agreement. All persons indebted to the firm, or having bank cash with the same, will find our junior partner, L. T. Webb, with the books, at Price & Treadwell's, No. 18, Union street, Lee Block. Either partner is authorized to use the firm name in settlement.

W. H. WEBB,
J. S. MITCHELL,
L. T. WEBB.
sep2 1m

Dissolution.

THE Firm of W. N. Eakin & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th August, 1868. Either party is authorized to settle the business of the old firm.

All persons indebted to the firm of W. N. Eakin & Co. are requested to come forward and settle with us at once. The books and papers will be found at the Underwriters' Warehouse, corner of Market and Promenade streets.

W. N. EAKIN,
A. CONNELL.

Memphis, September 1, 1868.

This business will be continued at the old stand on Causeway street, by A. Connell and McConnell, Jr., under the firm name of A. Connell & Co.

Memphis, September 1, 1868. sep2 1f

F. J. ATTWOOD. W. F. ANDERSON
Notice of Removal.

ATTWOOD & ANDERSON, Cotton Factors, General Produce and Commission Merchants, have removed their business to No. 350 Main street, between Union and Gayoso streets.

Memphis, September 1, 1868. sep9 1m

FRUITS AND PRODUCE

J. C. HOAGLAN. R. E. KIMBALL
HOAGLAN & KIMBALL,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the Sale and Purchase of
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
PRODUCE, ETC.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO
Dried Fruit and Sweet Potatoes
No. 13 Dearborn Street,
sep15 2m CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

DRUGS, ETC.

RUSSELL'S
Dispensary, Infirmary and Drug Store,
Nos. 40 and 42 North Court St.,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY, the largest and oldest institution of the kind in the southwest, established in 1858, pleasantly located at Nos. 40 and 42 north side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is open for the reception of patients desiring treatment and the comforts of a home while receiving the same. Patients also treated at the office or by letter, if desired. Dr. RUSSELL is acknowledged by all parties interested in by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of Private or Secret Diseases. Quick, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of GONORRHŒA and SYPHILIS cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet, or hindrance from business. SECONDARY SYPHILIS; the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary loss of Semen stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency or Loss of Sexual Power restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, when all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Victims of SELF-ABUSE and excessive Venery, suffering from SPERMATORRHŒA and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured.

All consultations strictly confidential.

Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, Deafness, etc., treated by the aid of Electro-Magnetic Battery.

Office hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 3 to 8 p.m.

Those wishing to purchase Drugs, Family Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, etc., would do well to call at RUSSELL'S DRUG STORE before purchasing elsewhere, No. 42 North Court street, under the Dispensary.

jy27

W. F. GRAY. C. W. BARRADALL
GRAY & BARRADALL,
APOTHECARIES AND DRUGGISTS,
No. 264 Second Street,
Vincent Block, N. E. corner of Court.

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded at all hours. A large stock of the best Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, Soaps, Perfumery, etc., constantly on hand. Doors open until midnight every night, after which time the night bell will be promptly responded to.

au25 1m

PHYSICIANS.

DR. NORRIS,

OCULIST,
237 Main Street,
Memphis, : : : : Tennessee.

Cures all diseases of the Eye. A cure warranted in every case. Straightens Crossed Eyes with perfect safety. Patients from a distance accommodated with board at moderate rates. au16 tf

WILLIAM D. LYLES, M. D.,
TREATS DISEASES OF
Women & Children a Specialties.
OFFICE:
Corner Third and Madison Streets.
jy28 MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE.

DR. JAMES,

FORMERLY OF JAMES' LOCK HOSPITAL, Cor. Common and Tchoupitoulas streets, New Orleans, (established 1850,) for the last seventeen years of Chicago, and celebrated throughout the country as the successful treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES, can be consulted at his residence, his office and parlors, 91 and 93 Randolph street corner of Dearborn street, or by letter to Box 5863 Post-Office Drawer 5863.

Dr. JAMES treats CHRONIC, MERCURIAL SYPHILITIC, BLOOD and SKIN DISEASES, and all DISORDERS of a CONSTITUTIONAL or SEXUAL CHARACTER—which he cures without the use of mercury, iodide potassa, arsenic or any poison, but with his NEURALINE, a powerful vegetable antidote to poison.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS, such as SEMINAL WEAKNESS, NOCTURNAL and DIURNAL EMISSIONS, brought on by abuse of the organs, early indiscretions, excesses, or entailed hereditarily, causing loss of memory, confusion, depression, dimness of vision and other painful symptoms, treated and radically cured by an infallible method, saving time and expense. All cases peculiar to the sexual organs, of a private character, treated privately and permanently cured.

Old diseases of the most horrible class, where the blood has become poisoned, producing blotches on the face, small watery blisters, pains in the head and bones, ulcerated throat and nose, sores on the limbs and body, scrofula, together with an endless number of sufferings, effectually and permanently cured.

DR. JAMES is recommended by the press of the country, by possessors of medical colleges, and by the medical profession generally. Those afflicted should apply to him, and be cured at once.

THE MANUAL, by Dr. James, a treatise upon diseases peculiar to the sexual organs of either sex, causes, effects and the remedies, compiled from the experience of twenty years' practice in the exclusive treatment of these diseases, sent to any address securely rapped. Price One Dollar. Pamphlet on SPERMATORRHŒA, or one on SYPHILIS, sent in sealed envelope upon receipt of postage—two red stamps. Address Dr. JAMES, Postoffice Drawer 5863, Chicago, Illinois. sep17 tf

UNDERTAKERS.

JAS. FLAHERTY. JOHN WALSH
FLAHERTY & WALSH,

FUNERAL UNDERTAKERS

METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOODen Coffins, of all kinds, constantly on hand; also, Self-sealing Air-tight Zinc Burial Cases and Caskets—largest size weighing 300 lbs., and of latest style. All orders promptly attended to.

Storehouse No. 317 Second Street,
Between Union and Monroe streets, Residence, No. 198 Union street.

Having been engaged in this business for 25 years, we feel assured that we can give satisfaction.

jy8 3m

E. McCAFFERY. W. R. CORNELIUS
McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS

GENERAL
UNDERTAKERS
—AND—
EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,
No. 300 Second Street,
Near Monroe
Memphis, - - Tennessee,

METALLIC Cases and Ca